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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The subject of granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way through this State to Pittsburgh, continues to occupy a large share of the attention of the people in this section of the State, and the question daily asked is—What is the prospect of success? The principal cause of this interest and anxiety is not merely to get the road here for the sake of the facilities it will offer, but to avert a lasting mischief it may do us and the State Works, by terminating in Virginia. There is a fine prospect now that Philadelphia may immediately undertake the construction of a continuous Railway to this city, which will answer all our purposes, and be more consonant with our feelings as citizens of the State; but while the danger continually threatens us that the Baltimore road may terminate on the Ohio at some point in Virginia, thus intercepting our trade, cutting off the sources of our prosperity, building up a rival town below us, and thus depriving us of those great advantages which nature has given us at the head of the Ohio, we cannot rest satisfied with any other arrangement than the granting of the right of way for that road to come to Pittsburgh.

An erroneous opinion prevails in Philadelphia, that Pittsburgh and South-western Pennsylvania will cheerfully acquiesce in the denial of the right of way, provided a continuous Railway is commenced and pushed forward with spirit. A late writer in the United States Gazette takes this ground. He says, that "no one can doubt for one moment the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, nor that they will hesitate between the choice of two routes, the one leading into another State, and to a rival capital, and the other leading through the centre of their own State, through its seat of Government, to its own capital. We therefore expect the cordial and hearty co-operation of Pittsburgh in behalf of the proposed road; if she is satisfied, we are serious in this movement."

We thank the writer for his good opinion of our intelligence and patriotism, but we think those traits of character are quite as strikingly exhibited by our insisting upon the grant of the right of way for the Baltimore road, as by our acquiescence in the policy he indicates. True, he may expect our hearty and cordial co-operation in behalf of a continuous road through this State, but if he could promise us a dozen roads, we could not, as men of sense and forethought, yield the point in regard to the Baltimore road, unless Philadelphia can convince us that that road can never leave Cumberland for the West.

All the opponents of the right of way take the question for granted, that unless Pennsylvania gives the right of way to the Baltimore road, it will forever remain cooped up at Cumberland. But this is begging the question. They must first prove their position before their arguments founded on it are worth a straw. We deny the assumption *in toto*. Such a supposition has neither experience or theory, past facts or present indications, to sustain it. It is founded on a most narrow and selfish hypothesis, and is wholly opposed to the spirit of the age.

Late indications go to show that the strong probability is, that the right of way through Virginia to Fishing Creek will be granted by the Legislature of Virginia, which meets on the 8th day of December next. This may even be done before our Legislature meets. The reasons on which this opinion is founded are as follows:

Col. C. CROZET, a Civil Engineer of considerable celebrity, and who writes of what he understands, which cannot be said of many who undertake to enlighten the public on this subject, has addressed a letter to Mr. LYONS, of Richmond, answering certain inquiries relative to the internal improvements of Virginia, in which he dwells particularly on the extension of the Baltimore road, and the feasibility of the various routes proposed. The proposed routes are *five*—*two* in Pennsylvania, and *three* in Virginia. The first two, those through Pennsylvania, Col. CROZET describes as follows:

"The first and *easiest of all* is to follow the Youghiogheny down to Pittsburgh: But the opposition of Pennsylvania forbids the idea; and possibly also the Company may consider Pittsburgh too high a point on the Ohio.

The next route is carried to Wheeling over very difficult ground, having to descend from the high level of the sources of the Youghiogheny, about 1200 feet, in a very short distance, to the Monongahela, and thence to overcome the ridges intervening between it and the Ohio: on this route also the right of way is denied by Pennsylvania."

The *three* Virginia routes are those which terminate at the several points on the Ohio, of Wheeling, Fishing Creek, and Parkersburgh. Of these three, Col. CROZET gives the decided preference to the route terminating at Fishing Creek. The route to Wheeling he appears to consider very doubt-ful, and that to Parkersburgh impossible. Themost natural and easy route, he says, is by the valley of the Youghiogheny to Pittsburgh; and the next best he indicates is the route through Virginia to Fishing Creek.

To Parkersburgh he describes two routes. In describing the first he says:

"In all this region, you have to encounter ground of the character above described, deep and tortuous valleys, high and numerous cliffs, and, above all, precipitous hill sides, which, when broken into, losing their support and cohesion, occasion those immense slides, already mentioned, which frequently, not only overwhelm the road, but carry it with them down to the very base of the hill; and when this happens to be washed by a stream, the whole is soon swept away. This difficulty, which we have found formidable in the construction of common roads, will necessarily prove a hundred fold more so in works, the small graduation of which must keep them suspended for miles along those abrupt and treacherous declivities, not unfrequently within the reach of the undermining action of western streams, without the possibility of shunning bad places, as with common roads, by resorting to steep grades."

In describing the second route he says:

"From the top of Rich Mountain, you see below you, the deep Valley of Tygart's valley river, which flows Northwardly, and opposite to you, directly across your path, the towering summit of Cheat mountain. To head the Tygart's valley river, would be the only alternative; for Cheat mountain rises 1,800 feet above it. Admitting that a line had been sustained at that high level and had reached the top of Cheat mountain on the opposite side, then it would have to head, also, Cheat river, whose valley splits, as it were, Cheat mountain at an elevation of 1,600 feet above Tygart's valley on the West and Greenbrier on the East. How could we now descend from the eastern top of the mountain, here called Greenbrier mountain, 1800 feet down to the river itself, among perpendicular cliffs and the confusion of steep spurs, high knobs and deep ravines, which intercept the route? Especially, when the tremendous height of the Alleghany Mountain, beyond the valley of Greenbrier, would next have to be overcome, amidst equally appalling obstacles."

* * * * *

"In conclusion of this particular inquiry, I am fully convinced, that the only reasonably practicable route from Richmond to the Ohio river, is by way of the James and Kanawha rivers; that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad cannot be carried to Parkersburgh by the last described route, and that there is not much to be apprehended from it in that direction."

Now our object in laying this information before the Pennsylvania public, is to show the effect it has had upon Virginia. The people of the Eastern part of that state have pertinaciously opposed the right of way of the Baltimore road to any other point than Wheeling up to the publication of Col. CROZET'S letter, but no sooner had he convinced them that that road could not possibly reach Parkersburgh, and thereby compete with their contemplated improvements, than a more liberal spirit is observable. The *Richmond Enquirer*, well known as the leading and most influential paper among the majority in the eastern part of the state, publishes Col. CROZET'S letter, and thus remarks:

"The letter of Col. Crozet discloses to us the *important fact*, that the route to Parkersburgh from Baltimore, *is impracticable for all useful purposes*, and that our central improvement has nothing to fear from that competition. Their Railroad may strike the Ohio at Fishing Creek, which is only about 6 miles below the parallel of the Pennsylvania line—a point from which the competition with our route would be very little greater than that from Pittsburgh.

But whether greater or less, we would no longer enact the dog in the manger to our brethren of that portion of the State. It seems we cannot be connected with them, in trade, by Railroad or otherwise—as the route from Staunton to Parkersburgh is also impracticable. It is idle to expect their trade to descend to the Great Kanawha—they have no improvements from the interior to that River. And if a Railroad were given them to accommodate that trade, it would be a link in their desired connection with the Baltimore Road.

We see, therefore, no ground for unnecessary jealousy among the friends of improvement. The Northwest, the Central line and the South west may all unite in one *common cause*, and, with the aid of those in the East, who have always favored their views, added to such as are now daily heard to say, "*we ought, heretofore, to have gone for these improvements, and will no longer oppose them*," a reasonable hope may be indulged, that the ensuing session of the Legislature will be characterized and chronicled in after time, as the great one in the cause of Internal Improvement and Education."

Let this language, from so influential a quarter be strictly marked, and all the circumstances be considered, and who can doubt that Virginia, at the approaching session of her Legislature, will grant the right of way to the Baltimore road to Fishing Creek. It is seen that the eastern part of the state finds it necessary to conciliate the west, in order to obtain their co-operation in projects of Internal Improvement to connect Richmond and James River with the Kenhawa, and as they find that the Baltimore road cannot reach Parkersburgh, on account of the impracticability of the ground, all parties will unite in granting the right of way to Fishing Creek.

Now the question arises, What ought Pennsylvania to do? She possesses within her borders the easiest, and in fact the only natural route for the Baltimore road to reach the Ohio river, and one which the Company will doubtless prefer. Another rival route is *feasible*, tapping the Ohio some 150 miles below this city, and just as certainly and effectively cutting off our trade and travel on the great rivers of the West as at Parkersburgh. This route Virginia will grant, and the Baltimore company will accept, if we shut them out of Pennsylvania. The consequence of this result will be, that while Philadelphia will be as much benefitted, as far as trade is concerned, as if the road came to Pittsburgh, all the rest of the State will be injured. Our State Works will be deprived of the very trade which is now its principal support, and for which it could successfully compete on the spot with any Railroad. A continuous Railway to Philadelphia would find the travel and trade of the West, for which it could compete with the Baltimore road at Pittsburgh, cut off and intercepted below, and Pittsburgh and the whole South-western part of the State would be almost irretrievably injured by being deprived of a just and reasonable demand.

And why is all this risk to be run, and all this injury to be endured? Simply because Philadelphia is jealous of Baltimore. We can see no other earthly reason. She is afraid that Baltimore will form a too intimate connection with Pittsburgh. She is willing that any amount of disaster may befal the State, so she may control the trade within our State borders. She has no touch of sympathy for the interests of Pittsburgh and surrounding country, so she may force away from us any connection with sister cities. Such is the disposition manifested by the Philadelphia press, with some trifling exceptions, and by many of her inhabitants. No doubt there are many honorable exceptions—many liberal minds in that splendid city—who look at matters in a less selfish light, but we are sorry to believe that they are in a minority.

The people of Pittsburgh feel an honorable and unselfish pride in the growth, beauty and prosperity of Philadelphia. They would not lay a straw in the path of her advancement. They sincerely hope she may go on with her Sunbury road, with her connection with Rochester and North-Western New York, and with her continuous road to this city. She will always find us willing to co-operate with her in any state improvement, that will benefit her and the State.—But we ask justice. We ask to be preserved from a great and impending injury. We cannot consent to have our trade and business intercepted, and a powerful rival built up below us, merely to gratify an ill-founded jealousy of a sister city, or an illiberal desire to monopolize all the avenues connecting us with the east.

ISAIAH MURRAY, indicted for the murder of ELIJAH MCCLENNEN, a colored man, in July last, has been tried at Beaver, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for twelve years.

The Greene (N. Y.) Outrage.

It will be recollected by our readers that we lately published accounts of attempts, in Greene county, New York, to take the lives of a Mrs. Vars and a Mrs. Burdick. Since those outrages, a man by the name of John Johnson, a resident in Greene, has been arrested by the Sheriff of Broome Co., N. Y., charged with the murder of the wife of Mr. James Bolt, of Triangle, in May, 1844. It was supposed that Mrs. Vars was informed of the circumstance, and that, to prevent an exposure of his crime, the monster had made the attempt upon her life, which we have already noticed.

Johnson, the accused, is said to be one of the wealthiest men in Greene—is over 60 years of age, and is worth some $70,000.

James Bolt, of Greene, the husband of the woman supposed to have been murdered—was the first witness sworn. From his statements it appears that he had been a tenant of Johnson's. That Johnson had had forcible connection with his wife shortly after his removal to the farm, and had sworn to kill her if she disclosed the fact. Bolt accused Johnson, and the latter offered to compromise, either by payment in dollars and cents, or in lands. Bolt refused to be pacified, and removed from the farm. This conversation was held on Saturday. On the next Monday morning Mrs. Bolt left the house, (this was in May, 1844,) since when no tidings have been received of her. Bolt's daughter—a young girl of 15—was called upon as a witness, and stated that she had overheard Johnson when making the above threats against her mother. Mrs. Burdick (whose case was the same as that of Mrs. Vars—having been gagged, bound and thrown into a ditch in a similar manner, and from the effect of which she became deranged, and was sent to an asylum as a lunatic,) has recovered from her temporary insanity, and returned to her home—from whence she has issued an affidavit that she was knowing to circumstances which left no doubt upon her mind as to the guilt of Johnson in the affair of the disappearance of Mrs. Bolt. She inferred this from conversations which she had overheard between the accused and others—that she entered the room where one of these conversations were taken place in a very sudden and unexpected manner, and was asked by Johnson if she had overheard him. Upon her answering in the affirmative, he threatened to kill her unless she promised to be silent—which she did. We extract the following from an article in the Oxford Times, published in Chenango Co. the scene of the mysterious occurrences of which it treats:

"We are told that Mrs. Burdick says, about three weeks after this conversation, Johnson came to her mother's house when she was alone, and inquired for her mother, that she told him her mother had not got home from Norwich; that he said what shall I do! that she asked him if he had any work for her to do—any sewing! that he said no, but business of more importance, and said she [Mrs. Burdick] must do it for him, that she then attempted to escape, that Johnson then seized an axe and said he would kill her if she left the room, that before he [Johnson] left he led her into the kitchen, tied her hands behind her with a clothes line, and tied her to a bed post, tied a bonnet over her face and then went out doors and came back with a flour bag partly filled—that he then took the bonnet from her face, untied her hands, tied the cord round her waist long enough so she could go to the fire while tied to the bed post: that he then took a quantity of human bones out of the bag, among which was the head, bones and others, that he told her they were Mrs. Bolt's bones, and said she must burn them, that she fainted; that Johnson then burnt the bones—that he held an axe over her head, made her get on her knees and said he was afraid she would tell of it, and that he was a mind to kill her on the spot, that she begged for her life, that he said he would destroy her as he had Mrs. Bolt, and burn her up as she had seen her bones burn, if she told of it; that if he was hung he had friends that would kill her, and that she knew it, as she had just seen with her own eyes; that he then untied her and went away."

The trial is still progressing, and creates much interest throughout the adjoining counties.

Cushing on Oregon.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, we learn from the N. Y. Tribune, delivered on Wednesday evening last week a Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston on Oregon, in which he maintains the right of this Country to the whole Western side of this Continent, from the Mexican line 42° North to the Russian in lat. 54° 40'. Last Winter Hon. Russel Sturgis, a Boston sea-captain on the North-west coast when the mouth of the Columbia was discovered by Capt. Grey, and at different times between 1785 to 1805, delivered a lecture in Boston on the same subject, setting forth and maintaining the rights of our Country in Oregon, but admitting that Great Britain had rights there also, and proposing the line of 49° to the ocean, giving Vancouver's Island to the British, as a fair and just compromise of the question which ought to satisfy both nations. Capt. Sturgis spoke from personal knowledge of the various discoveries and settlements on the North-west cost—several explorations along the whole line of what we now call Oregon having been made by the British Government before we had or pretended to have a shadow of right there—before we had ever sent our National flag into the North Pacific. And now it is urged that *the whole* of that region so explored by Great Britain is so *indisputably* ours that it is the height of impudence in Great Britain to pretend to claim any part of it!

Mr. Cushing, of course, makes out the best case possible for his side of the question. He objects, however, to submitting the matter to Arbitration, has no faith in farther Negotiation, and though he does not directly recommend that we make haste to appropriate the whole territory, believing that Time will inevitably give it to us, he holds this language with regard to the prospect of hostilities:—

"*War*, therefore, remains as a *possible* alternative, but one which, in my opinion, there is not the slightest present cause to apprehend. Remember, war, to exist at all, must be an aggressive war on the part of Great Britain. She must come here to seek it. We are not proposing to go to Europe, and to take from her Scotland or half of Ireland by force. It is she who invades, and must assume all the hazards of invasion. Will she do this? I do not believe it. Sir Robert Peel may talk largely on the subject, for the purpose of carrying through Parliament some critical domestic measure, or in the vain hope to intimidate the United States. But England is too dependent on America for Cotton and Corn to declare war against us lightly; and she cannot fail to remember how, in two wars with us already, at a time when we were much less powerful than now, she gained nothing but defeat and dishonor."

BREADSTUFFS.

It is very evident to those who will take the trouble to investigate the subject, that the present prices of Flour and Grain in the different markets of this country are fictitious, and not based upon any real existing cause.—The tenor of the news from abroad have been highly encouraging, but yet are not such as to warrant the rapid advance of prices. It will be observed that in none of the eastern markets have the large operations in Flour proceeded from Orders to purchase on Foreign Account To make the whole matter clear, and show that the speculations now going on will result in loss, unless there is a further and very considerable advance in Foreign markets, we append from the Boston Courier an exact statement of the profit and loss on a shipment of Flour at present prices in this country and England—it needs no comment:

Having access to the best sources of information received per last steamer, respecting the English market for Flour and Grain, we deem it our duty to annex to our general review, the result of our careful examination and inquiries.

On referring to the quotations of several London and Liverpool houses of 3d and 4th inst's, we find them for Flour, to be as follows:—

London.	Liverpool.
30@32s U. S. in bond.	30@32s U. S. in bond.
35@37s Canada, duty pd	36@37s Canada, duty pd.

32s in bond, with exchange at 108, gives, exclusive of freight and insurance 6 96
Deduct insurance, drayage, &c 12
Freight at present New York rates 1 00
1 12
Is nett $5 84

The duty on Canada Flour on 4th inst. was 7½ pence ₱ bbl of 196 lbs; duty on U. S. do. 12 shillings do.

Suppose the ports to be opened and Flour admitted (as many in England expect) at a low fixed rate of duty —say 2s ₱ bbl. and suppose the market to stand as it did on the 4th, the result would be as follows, viz:—

35s 6d ₱ bbl, duty paid, is nett exclusive as above 7 56
Deduct freight, insurance, &c 1 12
Is nett 6 44

Suppose the duty to be *entirely* taken off, which is not expected, and the result would be 1s 6d ₱ bbl more, taking the highest prices of the 4th as the standard, and provided there should be no decline in English Grain, when met by the introduction of foreign Breadstuffs from all quarters, free.

The forgoing statements are founded on the actual sales at the last dates in London and Liverpool, and consequently the general excitement and advance noticed in our Review of the market to-day, are predicated not on any actual corresponding advance in Europe, (taking the English prices in bond as a fair index of the state of the Continental markets,) but on *the probability* of future improvement.

The strongest foundation for such anticipations is to be found in the damage sustained by the Potatoe crop, to which may be added, the inferior quality of a portion of the fore gn Wheat.

A London correspondent of the N. Y. Cour. & Enq. calls the attention of shippers on this side to the probable policy which would be pursued if the Ports were declared open, or open at a low fixed rate of duty. After the general rush of Flour and Grain, to obtain admittance from the U. S. and other ports, an Order would be issued prohibiting its re exportation. This has been done before by the English Government, and the consequence was glutted markets and loss to the consignees and owners of Foreign Breadstuffs; while if there had been liberty to re-export, the markets on the Continent would have paid a good profit.

BREADSTUFFS.

We insert, from the Philadelphia Commercial List, a valuable Table, showing the Annual Imports of Grain and Flour into Great Britain from 1815 to 1844, inclusive embracing a period of thirty years—and the sources from whence these were derived. This table may prove valuable as a reference.

A Quarter is 8 bushels of 70 ℔'s each.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, GRAIN AND FLOUR IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN EACH YEAR FROM JANUARY 5TH TO DECEMBER 5TH 1844.

Great Britain—Flour and Grain Trade.

Years.	Imported from Ireland Qrs.	Imported from all other parts Qrs.	Total Imported Qrs.	Imported from Ireland Qrs.	Imported from the British Colonies Qrs.	Imported from all other parts Qrs.	Total Imported Qrs.
1815	116,206	2,555,200	2,671,406	1,144	95,595	95,595	96,739
1816	168,291	1,000,150	1,168,441	1,144	419,046	419,046	420,190
1817	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1818	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1819	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1820	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1821	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1822	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1823	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1824	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1825	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1826	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1827	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1828	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1829	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1830	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1831	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1832	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1833	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1834	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1835	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1836	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1837	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1838	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1839	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1840	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1841	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1842	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1843	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644
1844	209,849	1,533,000	1,742,849	1,144	147,500	147,500	148,644

The shipments of the surplus of Flour from Ohio this year will be very nearly as follows, reducing the Wheat to its equivalent in Flour:

Cleveland	150,000 bbls.
Cincinnati	160,000 "
Toledo	100,000 "
Milan, Sandusky, &c	150,000 "
Marietta, &c	40,000 "
Portsmouth, &c	50,000 "
Total	910,000 bbls.

The other articles estimated in money thus:

Flour—910,000 bbls	$4,000,000
Pork	3,500,000
Cattle and Beef	500,000
Wool—2,000,000 lbs	500,000
Cheese—5,000,000 lbs	300,000
Manufactures	3,000,000
Total	$11,800,000

The Cincinnati Chronicle thinks these results are under-est mated, and that there are miscellaneous articles enough to make the net surplus in value twelve millions of dollars.

The shipments of Coal from the Schuylkill region now exceed one million tons. The shipments last week were, by Railroad, 22,764 01; by Canal, 8,839 05—total for the week, 31,543 06, showing an increase over last week of about 1000 tons by Railroad and about 500 by Canal which is caused by the unusual state of the weather.—The demand for Coal continues very brisk, and prices firm with an upward tendency in the different markets.

VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—Sir John Herschel says, of all the amusements which can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after his daily toils; or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining *newspaper*. It calls for no bodily exertions, of which he has had enough, or too much. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness, which in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him out to the ale-house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him from a lovelier, and gayer and more diversified scene—and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment, fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessaries and comforts for himself and his family, and without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and if the paper he has been reading, be anything above the very idlest and slightest, gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to return to.

SNOW.—There was a fall of snow at Albany and its vicinity on Sunday night, and at Utica it fell to the depth of three inches.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

This day, we are glad to say, was generally, we may say universally, observed in our two cities. All places of business was closed, the din of our manufactories ceased, and the quietude and stillness of the Sabbath prevailed. The spirit of the "pilgrims" appeared suddenly to rest upon our whole population. The churches were open and well attended, and a stranger visiting us would fancy he had missed the day of the week, and arrived on the Sabbath. May we have many happy returns of this Christian anniversary.

☞ The Philadelphia North American, of November 26, has an article urging upon Philadelphia the propriety and necessity of immediately taking steps to build a continuous Railway to Pittsburgh. This same article gives as a reason why Philadelphia connot consent to the Baltimore road terminating at Pittsburgh, that it would tend to build up the Monumental city to the prejudice of Philadelphia. This coroborates our remark, yesterday, that it was jealousy of Baltimore that moved our Philadelphia frien ls to their opposition to our reasonable demand.

We beg leave to ask the North American whether Baltimore will not be built up as much to the prejudice of Philadelphia, by the road terminating at Fishing Creek, where it can intercept the trade through this city to Philadelphia, as by its terminating at Pittsburgh, where it would have to compete with the State Works, and with a continuous Railway, should one be built?

It has been stated in the Philadelphia papers that a continuous road from Philadelphia to this city, can be made so as to make the distance less from here to that city, than to Baltimore by their Railroad, and with a less grade—thus making Pittsburgh nearer to Philadelphia, by Railroad, than to Baltimore. If this is the case, would not such continuous Railway have much less competition to encounter, from the Baltimore road, at Pittsburgh than at some point below, where it could intercept trade and travel?

Further, we wish to ask our Philadelphia neighbors whether, in the event of their becoming satisfied that the Baltimore road will certainly go to the Ohio river through Virginia, if the right of way is denied by Pennsylvania, they will then be willing to permit the road to terminate at Pittsburgh? It is important, in order that we understand each other in our controversies on this subject, that this question be frankly answered. If they answer the question in the affirmative, we are not very wide apart. If in the negative, we shall understand better how to meet their opposition.

Crops in Europe.

A foreign corrspondent of the United States Gazette, gives the following facts in relation to the crops in Europe:

The principle facts are these:

First—The potato crop in Ireland is almost a total failure.

Second—The wheat crop, not only in Ireland but in England, where it is not positively destroyed, is a failure because the crops are light and not as good as in former years.

Third—The potato crop in Holland, Belgium, the by far greater portion of Germany, in Denmark, on the borders of the Black Sea, in Silesia, the Duchy of Pesen, and in Russia, is generally bad.

Fourth—The wheat crops throughout Germany are scanty, with the exception of a few small provinces in the south; consequently the corn magazines of Europe, the northern ports, will not be able to be provided from that quarter. The crops in Poland and Russia are also insufficient and scanty, and even the borders of the Black Sea will not serve as magazines of grain during the ensuing winter. At present the real amount of the distress is not yet perceived: in the spring will come the pinching time, when I am afraid there will hardly be enough left for seeds: what would be the consequence of a *late* spring, or a *wet* one with bad prospects of rich crops in 1846, it is impossible to guess; suffice it to say that, in that case, it would be impossible to prevent famine in many parts of Ireland Scotland, Saxony, Poland, and Russia.

We learn that Col. PITCHLYNN, of the Choctaw nation, is now in this city, and will remain during the winter, as the representative of his people, for the purpose of conducting and settling their business with the Government, which mission, we are sure, from the high character of the agent, will be well discharged.

Three nations of Indians are now represented here: the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Pottawatamies. And the presence of their ambassadors suggests the apprehension that there must have been some defect in the management of their business heretofore, or that they are preparing to assume, it may be, a higher rank as members of the human family, and desire to place their affairs on such a solid basis as will enable them to do so.

It occurs to us that, if some competent pen were at leisure for the task, a series of interesting and instructive articles on Indian affairs, their improvement and prospects, might be given to the public.—*Nat. Intel.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.

I witnessed a most tragical occurence at the St. Louis Exchange yesterday evening. A man named Captain Carson was shot by a Mr. Wadsworth, member of the House of Representatives. It appears that they had formerly a difficulty, and that Carson had threatened to kill Wadsworth whenever he should meet him. Seeing him at the Hotel last evening, he accosted him and renewed the quarrel, when drawing his hand from his pocket and making a gesture, Wadsworth shot him dead on the spot. Mr. W. immediately surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

I have dates from Havana to the 8th instant, but the papers are as usual barren of news. The English steamer from Vera Cruz had arrived, having on board Baron Alley de Cyprey, the French Minister to Mexico. The letters from Mexico have not come to hand, and I presume they must be on board the Empresario, to leave Havana on the 12th.

The Sugar crop is likely to turn out very well; the estimates vary between 700,000 and 1,000,000 boxes. About 10,000 boxes had been sold on plantation, deliverable in spring at 6¾ and 10¾ cts. per yellow and white.

The Tobacco crop is said to be larger than ever before known, and of excellent quality.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The unprecedentedly fine weather for the last seventeen days has been so favorable to travelling, that the Members of Congress who hitherto had come in slowly, are now arriving in such considerable numbers, that we think it probable that at this moment one-half of the whole body of the House of Representatives is already in this city. To obtain a list of all of them would be impossible. —*Nat. Intel.*

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.

Report of the Survey and Estimates of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road. By Col. S. Dodge, Eng'r.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request, I organized a Corps of Engineers, and put them under the charge of GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq., a man of much experience and intelligence, and commenced the survey on the 8th of September, and completed it on the 17th of October last.

The route pursued, commences at Merwin street, in the city of Cleveland, and ascends the Cuyahoga river, crossing it twice to the mouth of Kingsbury's run; from thence up said run to Kinsman street, three miles from the place of beginning. From this point another line was run diverging a little to the right, and terminating at the intersection of Pittsburgh and Kinsman streets about eighty feet above lake Erie.

The object of this double termination is, to avoid the drayage up the steep grades of the streets leading down to the river and lake. The expense would be little more than laying down the track, the ground being nearly level, and composed of sand and fine gravel.

From the head of Kingsbury's run, the road winds along the side hill to Newburgh, with a grade of forty feet ascent to the mile. It then descends to the valley of Mill Creek, and continues up the same near the turnpike road to Bedford; thence crossing Tinkers creek it leaves the turnpike to the left until it reaches Hudson. From thence it takes a more easterly course, recrosses Tinkers Creek and the Cuyahoga, passes near the north side of the village of Ravenna, and continues on the right of the Cleveland and Wellsville turnpike to Benton, in Columbiana county. From thence it crosses said turnpike road, and continues near it to Salem, at the head of the east fork of the Little Beaver creek; from thence it crosses the summit between the east and west fork, seven hundred and thirty-six feet above lake Erie, and takes down the valley of Cold creek to the west fork of Beaver; from thence it continues down said creek to a small run leading from the summit between Beaver and Little Yellow Creek; thence across said summit six hundred feet above lake Erie, and five hundred and forty-six feet above the Ohio at Wellsville; from thence it continues down another run to Little Yellow Creek; thence down said creek six miles to Wellsville, and terminates at the bluff in the rear of the village at high water mark, forty-five feet above the bed of the river.

The most difficult portions of the route are between Martin's Mill and Wellsville, a distance of four miles. From the Yellow Creek Summit to the crossing of the west fork of Beaver, the crossings of Mill Creek, Mahoning, Island Creek, Cuyahoga river, Tinkers Creek, and the grading from Cleveland to the head of Kingsbury's run, a distance of three miles, are also expensive. The balance of the road presents few difficulties, and the whole may be pronounced a very favorable route.

The greatest ascent is on the ninety chains below Martin's mill on Yellow Creek, being one hundred and eight feet. There are also, four hundred and sixteen chains in detached places, viz: one hundred and twenty chains on Yellow Creek; two hundred and sixteen chains between Yellow Creek summit and Beaver; and eighty chains descending from the West to the East fork of the Beaver, where it has been necessary to raise the grade to eighty feet to the mile. There are a few short grades of 66 feet to the mile; but the most of the line is below twenty feet.

There will be one tunnel one hundred and fifty-four yards in length, on Yellow Creek; one curve of one thousand feet radius, and several below fourteen hundred feet. On no other portions of the road will it be necessary to adopt curves of less than two thousand feet radius.

In the following estimate the road has been divided into three divisions.

The first extends from Cleveland to Ravenna, a distance of	37	miles	25 chains.
The second from Ravenna to Salem,	29	"	71 "
The third from Salem to Wellsville,	29	"	50 "
Whole distance,	96	miles	69 chains.

The excavations are estimated eighteen feet wide, with slopes of twelve inches in base to eight inches rise. The embankments thirteen feet wide with the same slopes.

The track to be composed of a double course of Longitudinal timbers, connected together with ties eight feet long, three feet asunder and five by six inches in diameter.

The upper wood rail to be secured by a flat bar of iron weighing eighteen pounds to the yard.

It must be admitted that a T. or H. rail would be preferable, but would cost about four thousand dollars more per mile, estimating the iron at seventy dollars per ton, and weighing fifty-six pounds to the yard, the usual weight of such rails.

The Crossings of streams and deep ravines; (where earth sufficient to make the embankments is not furnished by the excavations,) will be truss work of wood.

RECAPITULATION.

First Division,	$301,028 54
Second do	199,366 62
Third do	305,672 12
Add for damages, contingent expenses, depots, water stations, and locomotives,	200,000 00
Total expense when fit for use,	1,006,068 27

Respectfully submitted,
S. DODGE, Eng'r.

November 18th, 1845.

THE MONUMENT to the memory of James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and of his wife, was dedicated, at that ancient borough on Monday, with great and deeply interesting ceremony. Caldwell was the Chaplain of the Army of the Revolution, while occupying New Jersey, went also to the Northern lines, was high in the confidence of Washington, who also made him Commissary. He was eloquent in the cause of freedom, and did much for the great and good cause. In the early part of the struggle his wife was shot by a refugee who fired at her as she was at prayer with her children. A like fate was his, he being shot at Elizabethtown Point, while receiving a young lady who had come under a flag of truce from New York. The monument is a plain white marble shaft 5 feet at the base and 16 feet high. On the front side within a wreath near the top, is inscribed CALDWELL. And on the different sides appropriate inscriptions, both to him and his wife. The exercises on the occasion were extremely interesting.

Several military corps were in attendance, and a great many distinguished persons belonging to New Jersey and elsewhere. The Clergy of Elizabeth officiated, Rev. Dr. Miller delivered an appropriate address, Senator Dayton added a few eloquent remarks, and Rev. Dr. Murray concluded the exercises by an able address. The whole scene was indescribably solemn and affecting.—*New York Express.*

DEATH OF THE MAYOR.—We are pained to be called to announce, this morning, the death of Hon. THOMAS A. DAVIS, Mayor of the City of Boston. Mr. Davis departed this life, at his country seat, in Brookline, on Saturday last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. He has been suffering, for several months, under the pains and extreme debility of a pulmonary disease, which has at last terminated his existence. Mr. Davis was an honest, an upright and a conscientious man. He exerted the utmost of his ability—mental and physical—to discharge the duties of his office faithfully and correctly.—*Boston Atlas.*

"The Liberator" *O'Connell*,—so called apparently because he *does not* liberate anybody,—treated his repealers at the meeting of the association on the 29th ult., to a more miscellaneous tirade than usual. Having said against the existing government of Great Britain all that the English and Irish languages would permit, he went back to the past, and commenced a warfare upon the *Statues* which are to be erected in the new houses of Parliament. Having first abused Cromwell and Lord Bacon to his satisfaction, he came to men of celebrity in another department: and of these the first honored by his compliments was *Wycliffe*, of whom he said:—

Wycliffe was the first man who introduced the doctrine denying the real presence in England, and he asserted that the Sovereign forfeited his authority by the commission of one mortal sin—rather in

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 4, 1845.

THURSDAY, 4 o'clock, P. M.

We anticipate the hour of our Friday's publication to lay before our readers the Message, received this morning at 10½ o'clock, by *special Express* from Cumberland. RUBY PATTERSON, celebrated for his excellent Livery Stable arrangements, and for the speed and certainty of his Expresses, ran the Express for us and our cotemporaries from Cumberland, and considering the difficulties to be encountered through a mountainous region covered with snow, he deserves great praise for the speed with which he performed his engagement. Had the Postmaster General not been so niggardly in his policy, and ran an express to Cumberland, we could have supplied our readers with the Message yesterday. The Message arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, in the afternoon, and had to remain there until the mail started the next morning, thus making the whole West wait some fifteen hours on the slow movements of the mail. As it is, we anticipate the mail some 12 hours. The time consumed by our express from Cumberland to this city, was a little less than 10 hours.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time, the duty imposed on me by the constitution, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations; but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all our just rights.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexing Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affairs of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the tenth of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolution. A constitution for the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known, also, that the people of Texas, at the polls, have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our charge d'affairs in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the consent of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen by the people. The President of Texas is required, immediately after the receipt of official information that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the legislature; and, upon its meeting, the existing government will be superseded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our federative union.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessing of our union—the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel.

The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies. Even France—the country which has been our ancient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas—the country which, by the cession of Louisiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico—the country with which we have been every year drawing more and more closely the bonds of successful commerce—most unexpectedly, and to our unfeigned regret, took part in an effort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she would never join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference.

Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interests and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she has united her "lone star" to our glorious constellation.

I regret to inform you that our relations with Mexico, since your last session, have not been of the amicable character which it is our desire to cultivate with all foreign nations. On the sixth day of March last, the Mexican envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States made a formal protest, in the name of his government, against the joint resolution passed by Congress, "for the annexation of Texas to the United States," which he chose to regard as a violation of the rights of Mexico, and, in consequence of it, he demanded his passports. He was informed that the government of the United States did not consider this joint resolution as a violation of any of the rights of Mexico, or that it afforded any just cause of offence to his government; that the Republic of Texas was an independent Power, owing no allegiance to Mexico, and constituting no part of her territory or rightful sovereignty and jurisdiction. He was also assured that it was the sincere desire of this government to maintain with that of Mexico relations of peace and good understanding. That functionary, however, notwithstanding these representations and assurances, abruptly terminated his mission, and shortly afterwards left the country. Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico was refused all official intercourse with that government, and, after remaining several months, by the permission of his own government, he returned to the United States. Thus, by the acts of Mexico, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was suspended.

Since that time Mexico has, until recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the United States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war on the United States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas. Both the Congress and Convention of the people of Texas invited this Government to send an army into that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annexation, offered by the United States, were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country, as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence. I therefore deemed it proper, as a precautionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas. Our army was ordered to take position in the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte, and to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces. Our squadron in the gulf was ordered to co-operate with the army. But though our army and navy were placed in a position to defend our own and the rights of Texas, they were ordered to commit no act of hostility against Mexico, unless she declared war, or was herself the aggressor, by striking the first blow. The result has been, that Mexico has made no aggressive movement, and our military and naval commanders have executed their orders with such discretion, that the peace of the two republics has not been disturbed.

Texas had declared her independence, and maintained it by her arms for more than nine years. She has had an organized government in successful operation during that period. Her separate existence, as an independent State, had been recognised by the United States and the principal Powers of Europe. Treaties of commerce and navigation had been concluded with her by different nations, and it had become manifest to the whole world that any further attempt on the part of Mexico to conquer her, or overthrow her government, would be vain. Even Mexico herself had become satisfied of this fact; and whilst the question of annexation was pending before the people of Texas, during the past summer, the government of Mexico, by a formal act, agreed to recognise the independence of Texas, on condition that she would not annex herself to any other Power. The agreement to acknowledge the independence of Texas, whether with or without this condition, is conclusive against Mexico. The independence of Texas is a fact conceded by Mexico herself, and she had no right or authority to prescribe restrictions as to the form of government which Texas might afterwards choose to assume.

But though Mexico cannot complain of the United States on account of the annexation of Texas, it is to be regretted that serious causes of misunderstanding between the two countries continue to exist, growing out of the unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, through a long series of years. Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them. Such was the character of the wrongs, and such the insults repeatedly offered to American citizens and the American flag by Mexico, in palpable violation of the laws of nations and the treaty between the two countries of the fifth of April, 1831, that they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Congress by my predecessors. As early as the eighth of February, 1837, the President of the United States declared, in a message to Congress, that "the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers of the flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." He did not, however, recommend an immediate resort to this extreme measure, which, he declared, "should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," but, in a spirit of forbearance, proposed that another demand be made on Mexico for that redress which had been so long and unjustly withheld. In these views, committees of the two Houses of Congress, in reports made to their respective bodies, concurred. Since these proceedings more than eight years have elapsed, during which, in addition to the wrongs then complained of, others of an aggravated character have been committed on the persons and property of our citizens. A special agent was sent to Mexico in the summer of 1838, with full authority to make another and final demand for redress. The demand was made; the Mexican government promised to repair the wrongs of which we complained; and after much delay, a treaty of indemnity with that view was concluded between the two Powers on the eleventh of April, 1839, and was duly ratified by both governments. By this treaty a joint commission was created to adjudicate and decide on the claims of American citizens on the government of Mexico. The commission was organized at Washington on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1840.

Their time was limited to eighteen months; at the expiration of which, they had adjudicated and decided claims amounting to two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-eight cents in favor of citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government, leaving a large amount of claims undecided. Of the latter, the American commissioners had decided in favor of our citizens, claims amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were left undecided on by the umpire authorized by the treaty. Still further claims, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars, were submitted to the board too late to be considered, and were left undisposed of. The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty eight cents, decided by the board, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico to the claimants, and there was no justifiable reason for delaying its payment according to the terms of the treaty. It was not, however, paid. Mexico applied for further indulgence; and, in that spirit of liberality and forbearance which has ever marked the policy of the United States towards that republic, the request was granted; and, on the thirteenth of January, 1843, a new treaty was concluded. By this treaty it was provided, that the interest due on the awards in favor of claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, should be paid on the thirtieth of April, 1843; and that the principal of the said awards, and the interest arising thereon, shall be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months; the said term of five years to commence on the thirtieth day of April, 1843, as aforesaid." The interest due on the thirtieth day of April, 1843, and the three first of the twenty instalments, have been paid. Seventeen of these instalments remain unpaid, seven of which are now due.

The claims which were left undecided by the joint commission, amounting to more than three millions of dollars, together with other claims for spoliations on the property of our citizens, were subsequently presented to the Mexican government for payment, and were so far recognised, that a treaty, providing for their examination and settlement by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at Mexico on the twentieth day of November, 1843. This treaty was ratified by the United States, with certain amendments, to which no just exception could have been taken; but it has not yet received the ratification of the Mexican government. In the meantime, our citizens who suffered great losses, and some of whom have been reduced from affluence to bankruptcy, are without remedy, unless their rights be enforced by their government. Such a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs could never have been tolerated by the United States, had they been committed by one of the principal nations of Europe. Mexico was, however, a neighboring sister republic, which following our example, had achieved her independence, and for whose success and prosperity all our sympathies were early enlisted. The United States were the first to recognise her independence, and to receive her into the family of nations, and have ever been desirous of cultivating with her a good understanding. We have, therefore, borne the repeated wrongs she has committed, with great patience, in the hope that a returning sense of justice would ultimately guide her councils, and that we might, if possible, honorably avoid any hostile collision with her.

Without the previous authority of Congress, the Executive possessed no power to adopt or enforce adequate remedies for the injuries we had suffered, or to do more than be prepared to repel the threatened aggression on the part of Mexico. After our army and navy had remained on the frontier and coasts of Mexico for many weeks, without any hostile movement on her part, though her menaces were continued, I deemed it important to put an end, if possible, to this state of things. With this view, I caused steps to be taken, in the month of September last, to ascertain distinctly, and in an authentic form, what the designs of the Mexican government were; whether it was their intention to declare war, or invade Texas, or whether they were disposed to adjust and settle, in an amicable manner, the pending differences between the two countries. On the ninth of November an official answer was received, that the Mexican government consented to renew the diplomatic relations which might be suspended in March last, and for that purpose were willing to accredit a minister from the United States. With a sincere desire to preserve peace, and restore relations of good understanding between the two republics, I waived all ceremony as to the manner of renewing diplomatic intercourse between them; and, assuming the initiative, on the tenth of November a distinguished citizen of Louisiana was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, clothed with full powers to adjust, and definitively settle, all pending differences between the two countries, including those of boundary between Mexico and the State of Texas. The minister appointed has set out on his mission, and is probably by this time near the Mexican capital. He has been instructed to bring the negotiation with which he is charged to a conclusion at the earliest practicable period; which, it is expected, will be in time to enable me to communicate the result to Congress during the present session. Until that result is known, I forbear to recommend to Congress such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we have so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted.

Congress appropriated, at the last session, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the payment of the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnities for the year 1844: "Provided it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of the American government that said instalments have been paid by the Mexican government to the agent appointed by the United States to receive the same, in such a manner as to discharge all claims on the Mexican government, and said agent to be delinquent in remitting the money to the United States."

The unsettled state of our relations with Mexico has involved this subject in much mystery. The first information, in an authentic form, from the agent of the United States, appointed under the administration of my predecessor, was received at the State Department on the ninth of November last. This is contained in a letter, dated the seventh of October, addressed by him to one of our citizens then in Mexico, with a view of having it communicated to that department. From this it appears that the agent, on the twentieth of September, 1844, gave a receipt to the treasury of Mexico for the amount of the April and July instalments of the indemnity. In the same communication, however, he asserts that he had not received a dollar in cash; but that he holds such securities as warranted him at the time in giving the receipt, and entertains no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the money. As these instalments appear never to have been actually paid by the government of Mexico to the agent, and as that government has not therefore been released so as to discharge the claim, I do not feel myself warranted in directing payment to be made to the claimants out of the treasury, without further legislation. Their case is, undoubtedly, one of much hardship; and it remains for Congress to decide whether any, or what, relief ought to be granted to them. Our minister to Mexico has been instructed to ascertain the facts of the case from Mexican government, in an authentic and official form, and report the result with as little delay as possible.

My attention was early directed to the negotiation, which, on the fourth of March last, I found pending at Washington between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries, by negotiation upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

These negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, 1824 and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the convention of the twentieth of October of that year. By the third article of that convention, it was "agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high-contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1818 was left unchanged.

The negotiation of 1826, having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the twentieth of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think it fit, at any time after the twentieth of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice." In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that latitude. The parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky mountains to its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia, and hence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In October, 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make similar offers to those made in 1818 and 1826. This stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington; and, on the twenty third of August, 1841, was formally opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiations, it was based upon principles of "compromise;" and the avowed purpose of the parties was, "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with a view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the twenty sixth of August, 1814, the British plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the forty ninth parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the point of its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common with both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and the north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bullfinch's harbor inclusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main land, or on Quadra and Vancouver's Island. With the exception of the ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by American government in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British plenipotentiary.—This proposition on the part of G. Britian having been rejected, the British plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equitable adjustment of the question."

When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining a settled conviction, that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognized by nations, yet, in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In consideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long-pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British plenipotentiary who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British government." The proposition thus offered and rejected repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The right of any foreign Power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the cape of Quadra and Vancouver's island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissable demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept, can be effected.—With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. The faith of treaties, in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and I trust, will ever be scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgement, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of the sixth of August, 1827.

It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can, in the mean time, adopt without violating this convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have in consequence, been compelled for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their act of July the second, 1821, "regulating the fur-trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America." By this act Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects, engaged in the fur-trade in that territory. By it, the courts of the province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal. Justices of the peace and other judicial officers were authorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that province, and to "sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanors," not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds."

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory. For this purpose, I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such subagencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the Rocky mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

Subsequent to the date of this act of Parliament, a grant was made from the "British crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion "of the subjects of any foreign States who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign States respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted, that, while under this act British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such protection from their government. At the same time, the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peacefully fortified themselves in their new homes, by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them.

It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of interchanging intelligence, without great delay, between our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of establishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at the present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measure may be adopted, consistently with the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon.

That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of lands to the patriotic pioneers, who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and settle, cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. Should they do so, I feel confident that such grants, as soon as the convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made, as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference. Should they, in their wisdom, deem any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is only a part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable and fine ports on the Pacific, can never, or a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two governments during the late negotiation.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement.—The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent, and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready, and willing, to meet any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments.—We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigue, by diplomacy or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application on the North American continent, and especially to the United States.

We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have a right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent.

A question has recently arisen under the tenth article of the subsisting treaty between the United States and Prussia. By this article, the consuls of the two countries have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators "in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be into effect or supported.

The Prussian consul at New Bedford, in June, 1844, applied to Mr. Justice Story to carry into effect a decision made by him between the captain and crew of the Prussian ship Borussia; but the request was refused on the groundt, that, without previous legislation by Congress, the judiciary did not possess the power to give effect to this article of the treaty. The Prussian government, through their minister here, have complained of this violation of the treaty, and have asked the government of the United States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent similar violations hereafter. Good faith to Prussia, as well as to other nations with whom we have similar treaty stipulations, requires that these should be faithfully observed. I have deemed it proper, therefore, to lay the subject before Congress, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to these treaty obligations.

By virtue of an arrangement made between the Spanish government and that of the United States in December, 1831, American vessels, since the 20th of April, 1832, have been admitted to entry in the ports of Spain, including those of the Balearic and Canary Islands, on payment of the same tonnage duty of five cents per ton, as though they had been Spanish vessels; and this whether our vessels arrive in Spain directly from the United States, or indirectly from any other country. When Congress, by the act of the 13th of July, 1832, gave effect to this arrangement between the two governments, they continued the reduction of tonnage duty merely to Spanish vessels coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former discriminating duty to remain against such vessels coming from a port in any other country. It is manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, arriving in the ports of Spain from other countries, pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish vessels arriving in the ports of the United States from other countries should be subjected to heavy discriminating tonnage duties. This is neither equality nor reciprocity, and is in violation of the arrangement concluded in December, 1831, between the two countries. The Spanish government have made repeated and earnest remonstrances against this inequality, and the favorable attention of Congress has been several times invoked to the subject by my predecessors. It is no act of justice to Spain, that this inequality be removed by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the 13th of July, 1832, on Spanish vessels coming to the United States from any other foreign country be refunded. This recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels arriving in the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which will still remain subject to the provisions of the act of June 30th, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on such vessels.

By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832, coffee was exempted from duty altogether. This exemption was universal, without reference to the country where it was produced, or the national character of the vessel in which it was imported. By the tariff act of the 30th of August 1842, this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee imported in American vessels from the place of its production; whilst coffee imported under all other circumstances was subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this act, and our existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Java coffee imported from the European ports of that kingdom into the United States, whether in Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of duty. The government of the Netherlands complains that such a discriminating duty should have been imposed on coffee, the production of one of its colonies, and which is chiefly brought from Java to the ports of that kingdom, and exported thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, and our relations with them have ever been of the most friendly character. Under all the circumstances of the case, I recommend that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the coffee of Java imported from the Netherlands be placed upon the same footing with that imported directly from Brazil and other countries where it is produced.

Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842, a duty of fifteen cents per gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per gallon was imposed. This discrimination, so far as regarded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our treaty with that Power, which provides that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country." Accordingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the intention of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the tariff act itself, that nothing therein contained should be so construed as to interfere with subsisting treaties with foreign nations, a treasury circular was issued on the 16th of July, 1844, which, among other things, declared the duty on the Port wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed that the excess of duties which had been collected on such wine should be refunded. By virtue of another clause in the same section of the act, it is provided that all imitations of Port, or any other wines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article." Imitations of Port wine, the production of France, are imported to some extent into the United States; and the government of that country now claims that, under a correct construction of the act, these imitations ought not to pay a higher duty than that imposed upon the original Port wine of Portugal. It appears to me to be unequal, and unjust, that French imitations of Port wine should be subjected to a duty of fifteen cents, while the more valuable article should pay a duty of six cents only per gallon. I therefore recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary to correct the inequality.

The late President, in his annual message of December last, recommended an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the Texan government against the United States, which had been previously adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. These claims arose out of the act of disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our government; and the forcible entry into the custom-house at Bryarly's landing, on Red river, by certain citizens of the U. States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the customs as forfeited under the laws of Texas. This was a liquidated debt, ascertained to be due to Texas when an independent state. Her acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States does not discharge or invalidate the claim. I recommend that provision be made for its payment.

The commissioner appointed to China during the special session of the Senate in March last, shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the United States ship Columbus. On arriving at Rio de Janeiro on his passage, the state of his health had become so critical, that, by the advice of his medical attendants, he returned to the U. States early in the month of October last. Com Biddle, commanding the East India squadron, proceeded on his voyage in the Columbus, and was charged by the commissioner with the duty of exchanging with the proper authorities the ratifications of the treaty lately concluded with the Emperor of China. Since the return of the commissioner to the United States, his health has been much improved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his mission.

Unfortunately, differences continue to exist among some of the nations of South America, which, following our example, have established their independence, while in others internal dissensions prevail. It is natural that our sympathies should be warmly enlisted for their welfare; that we should desire that all controversies between them should be amicably adjusted, and their governments administered in a manner to protect the rights and promote the prosperity of their people. It is contrary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere in their controversies, whether external or internal.

I have thus adverted to all the subjects connected with our foreign relations, to which I deem it necessary to call your attention. Our policy is not only peace with all, but good will towards all the Powers of the earth. While we are just to all, we require that all shall be just to us. Excepting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age these differences may be amicably adjusted.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, of which the amount exported was fifteen millions three hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars—leaving a balance of one hundred and one millions nine hundred and seven thousand and seven hundred and thirty-four dollars for domestic consumption. The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and forty six thousand six hundred and six dollars; of which the amount of domestic articles was ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the same year

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression.

The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufactures. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favor of the manufacturing interest; and of this no other interest will complain.

I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary and false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their place of ad valorem duties, as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of ad valorem revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and insure to their permanent advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on this subject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the Government, directly responsible to it, and under its control. The safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the Constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposite and safe-keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the Government. The first Congress under the Constitution, by the act of the second September, 1789, "to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

That banks, National or State, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the Treasury spoken of in the Constitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifest from the fact, that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four state banks of limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in place of the Treasury of the Constitution.—When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it was from motives of supposed convenience.

Our experience has shown, that when banking corporations have been the keepers of the public money, and been thereby made in effect the Treasury, the Government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late bank of the United States, proved to be faithless. The State banks which were afterwards employed, were faithless. But a few years ago, with millions of public money in their keeping, the Government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired, because of their inability or indisposition to pay, on demand to the public creditors, in the only currency recognised by the Constitution. Their failure occurred in a period of peace, and real inconvenience and loss was suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater, and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe keeping it is in effect loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by them upon interest to the borrowers from them.—The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of bank stockholders; and when called for, (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the pockets of the borrowers from the banks, instead of being in the public treasury contemplated in the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution could never have intended that the money, paid into the Treasury, should thus be converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the Government.

Banks which hold the public money are often tempted by the desire of gain, to extend their loans increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposit with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation would be enlarged, by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would, in consequence, be found in a safer and sounder condition.

At present, State banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions and defalcations to which, from over issues, overtrading, an inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold, by the pledge of Stocks of the United States, or of such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deposite banks have given this species of security, and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be independent of all banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution; agents who are directly responsible to the government, who are under adequate bonds and oaths, and who are subject to severe punishments for any embezzlement, private use, or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the presidents, cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self-government.

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public money shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive discretion or control over it shall be removed, except such as shall be necessary in directing its disbursement in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

Under our present land system, limiting the minimum price at which the public lands can be entered to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain unsold, because they will not command that price. From the records of the General Land Office it appears that, of the public lands remaining unsold in the several States and Territories in which they are situated, thirty-nine millions one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven acres have been in the market, subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-four acres more than fifteen years; seventy-three millions seventy-four thousand and six hundred acres for more than ten years; and one hundred and six millions one hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres for more than five years. Much the largest portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleable at the minimum price at which they are permitted to be sold, so long as large territories of lands from which the more valuable portions have not been selected are annually brought into market by the government. With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers and cultivators, in limited quantities. If graduated and reduced in price for a limited term to one dollar per acre, and after the expiration of that period for a second and third term to lower rates, a large portion of these lands would be purchased, and many worthy citizens, who are unable to pay higher rates, could purchase homes for themselves and their families. By adopting the policy of graduation and reduction of price, these inferior lands will be sold for their real value, while the States in which they lie will be freed from the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which they are subjected, in consequence of the United States continuing to own large quantities of public lands within their borders, not liable to taxation for the support of their local governments.

I recommend the continuance of the policy of granting pre-emptions, in its most liberal extent, to all those who have settled, or may hereafter settle, on the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, to which the Indian title may have been extinguished at the time of settlement. It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combinations of purchasers and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law. The settlers on the public lands are, however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the public sales at that rate; because these combinations, by means of the capital they command, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in the market. By putting down all competition, these combinations of capitalists and speculators are usually enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes, or extort from them, according to their ability to pay, double or quadruple the amount paid for them to the government. It is to the enterprise and perseverence of the hardy pioneers of the West, who penetrate the wilderness with their families, suffer the dangers, the privations and hardships attending the settlement of a new country, and prepare the way for the body of emigrants who, in the course of a few years, usually follow them, that we are in a great degree, indebted for the rapid extension and aggrandizement of our country.

Experience has proved that no portion of our population is more patriotic in the hardy and brave men of the frontier or more ready to obey the call of their country, and to defend her rights and her honor, whenever assailed by whatever enemy assailed. They should be protected from the grasping speculator, and secured at the minimum price of the public lands to the humble homes which they have improved by their labor. With this end in view, all vexation of unnecessary restrictions imposed upon them by the existing preemption laws should be cheerfully adopted or modified. It is the true policy of the Government to invite to the occupation and cultivation of its soil the hardy and industrious, to become the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate rates.

The present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States is believed to be radically defective. More than a million of acres of the public lands, supposed to contain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and commonly leased upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of granting leases has proved to be only less profitable to the government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must, if continued lay the foundation of much future difficulty between the government and the lessees. According to the official records, the amount received by the government for the years 1841, 1842 1843, and 1844, was $81,354 74, while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaries of superintendants agents clerks, and incidental expenses were twenty six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents or more than being a less than one fourth of the expenses. To this pecuniary loss may be added the injury sustained by the public in consequence of the destruction of timber, and the careless and wasteful manner of working the mines. The system has given rise to much litigation between the United States and individual citizens, producing irritation and excitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy additional expenditures. It is believed that similar losses and embarrassments will continue to occur, while the present system of leasing the lands remains unchanged. These lands are now under the superintendance and care of the War Department, with the ordinary duties of which they have no proper or natural connexion. I recommend the repeal of the present system, and that these lands be placed under the superintendance and management of the General Land Office as other public lands, and be brought into market and sold upon such terms as Congress in their wisdom may prescribe, reserving to the government an equitable proportion of the gross amount of the mineral product, and that the pre-emption principle be extended to resident miners and settlers upon them, at the minimum price established by Congress.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its operations during the past year; the state of our defences; the condition of the public works; and our relations with the various Indian tribes within our limits or upon our borders. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest.

When orders were given during the past summer for concentrating a military force on the western frontier of Texas, our troops were widely dispersed, and in small detachments, occupying posts remote from each other. The prompt and expeditious manner in which an army, embracing more than one half our peace establishment, was drawn together on an emergency so sudden, reflected great credit on the officers who were intrusted with the execution of the orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself. To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territory of Texas, in the event Mexico should commence hostilities, or invade her territories with a large army, which she threatened, I authorized the general assigned to the command of the army of occupation, to make requisitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Texan territory, and such a force could most expeditiously reach them if, in his opinion, a larger force than that under his command, and the auxillary aid which under like circumstances, he was authorized to receive from Texas, should be required. The contingency upon which the exercise of this authority depended, has not occurred. The circumstances under which two companies of State artillery from the city of New Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, are fully stated in the report of the Secretary of War. I recommend to Congress that provision be made for the payment of these troops, as well as a small number of Texan volunteers, whom the commanding general thought it necessary to receive or muster into our service.

During the last summer, the first regiment of dragoons made extensive excursions through the Indian country on our borders, a part of them advancing nearly to the Hudson's Bay Company in the north, and a part as the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the head waters of the tributary streams of the Colorado of the West. The exhibition of this military force among the Indian tribes in those distant regions, and the councils held with them by the commanders of the expeditions it is believed, will have a salutary influence in restraining them from hostilities among themselves, and maintaining friendly relations between them and the United States. An interesting account of one of these excursions accompanies the report of the Secretary of War. Under the directions of the War Department, Brevet Captain Fremont, of the corps of topographical engineers, has been employed since 1842 in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky Mountains.—Two expeditions have already been brought to a close, and the reports of that scientific and enterprising officer have furnished much interesting and valuable information. He is now engaged in a third expedition, but it is not expected that this arduous service will be completed in season to enable me to communicate the result to Congress at the present session.

Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a favorable character. The policy of removing them to a country designed for their permanent residence, west of the Mississippi and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground among them.

Serious difficulties of long standing continue to distract the several parties into which the Cherokees are unhappily divided. The efforts of the government to adjust the difficulties between them have heretofore proved unsuccessful; and there remains no probability that this object can be accomplished without the aid of further legislation by Congress. I will, at an early period of your session, present the subject for your consideration, accompanied with an exposition of the complaints and claims of the several parties into which the nation is divided, with a view to the adoption of such measures by Congress as may enable the Executive to do justice to them respectively, and to put an end, if possible, to the dissensions which have long prevailed, and still prevail, among them.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for the present condition of that branch of the national defence, and for grave suggestions, having for their object the increase of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management. During the past year the officers and men have performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. The orders which have been given, have been executed with promptness and fidelity. A larger force than has often formed one squadron under our flag was readily concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico, and, apparently, without unusual effort. It is especially to be observed, that, notwithstanding the union of so considerable a force, no act was committed that even the jealousy of an irritated power could construe as an act of aggression; and that the commander of the squadron, and his officers, in strict conformity with their instructions, holding themselves ever ready for the most active duty, have achieved the still purer glory of contributing to the preservation of peace. It is believed that at all our foreign stations the honor of our flag has been maintained, and that, generally, our ships of war have been distinguished for their good discipline and order. I am happy to add, that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer, has been made wholly within the usual appropriations for the service of the year, so that no additional appropriations are required.

The commerce of the United States, and with it the navigating interest, have steadily and rapidly increased since the organization of our government, and it is believed, we are second to but one Power in the world, and at no distant day we shall probably be inferior to none. Exposed as they must be, it has been a wise policy to afford to these important interests protection with our ships of war, distributed in the great highways of trade throughout the world. For more than thirty years appropriations have been made, and annually expended, for the gradual increase of our naval forces. In peace, our navy performs the important duty of protecting our commerce; and, in the event of war, will be, as it has been, a most efficient means of defence.

The successful use of steam navigation on the ocean has been followed by the introduction of war-steamers in great and increasing numbers into the navies of the principal maritime Powers of the world. A due regard to our own safety and to an efficient protection to our large and increasing commerce demands a corresponding increase on our part. No country has greater facilities than ours for the construction of vessels of this description, or can promise itself greater advantages from their employment. They are admirably adapted to the protection of our commerce, to the rapid transmission of intelligence, and to the coast of defence. In pursuance of the wise policy of a gradual increase of our navy, large supplies of live oak timber, and other materials for ship building, have been collected, and are now under shelter and in a state of good preservation, while iron steamers can be built with great facility in various parts of the Union. The use of iron as a material, especially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbors along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of greater draught, and the practicability of constructing them in the interior, strongly recommends that liberal appropriations should be made for this important object. Whatever may have been our policy in the earlier stages of the government, when the nation was in its infancy, our shipping interests and commerce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population sparse and scarcely extending beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, that policy must be essentially different now that we have grown from three to more than twenty millions of people,—that our commerce, carried in our own ships, is found in every sea, and that our territorial boundaries and settlements have been so greatly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our long line of coast on the ocean and on the lakes, can be successfully defended against foreign aggression by means of fortifications alone. These are essential at important commercial and military points, but our chief reliance for this object must be on a well-organized, efficient navy. The benefits resulting from such a navy are not confined to the Atlantic States. The productions of the interior which seek a market abroad are directly dependent on the safety and freedom of our commerce. The occupation of the Balize below New Orleans by a hostile force would embarrass, if not stagnate, the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

It has never been our policy to maintain large standing armies in time of peace. They are contrary to the genius of our free institutions, would impose heavy burdens on the people, and be dangerous to public liberty. Our reliance for protection and defence on the land must be mainly on our citizen soldiers, who will be ever ready, as they ever have been ready in times past, to rush with alacrity, at the call of their country, to her defence. This description of force, however, cannot defend our land frontiers and land-locked waters, nor protect our commerce on the ocean or the lakes. These must be protected by our navy.

Considering an increased naval force, and especially of steam vessels, corresponding with our growth and importance as a nation, and proportioned to the increased and increasing naval power of other nations, of vast importance as regards our safety, and the great and growing interests to be protected by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General herewith communicated, contains a detailed statement of the operations of his department during the past year. It will be seen that the income from postages will fall short of the expenditures for the year between one and two millions of dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage which was made by the act of the third of March last. No principle has been more generally acquiesced in by the people than that this department should sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its income. Congress has never sought to make it a source of revenue for general purposes, except for a short period during the last war with Great Britain, nor should it ever become a charge on the general treasury. If Congress shall adhere to this principle, as I think they ought, it will be necessary either to curtail the present mail service, so as to reduce the expenditures or so to modify the act of the third of March last, as to improve its revenues. The extension of the mail service, and the additional facilities which will be demanded by the rapid extension and increase of population on our western frontier, will not admit of such curtailment as will materially reduce the present expenditures. In the adjustment of the tariff of postages the interests of the people demand, that the lowest rates be adopted which will produce the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures of the department. I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations of the Postmaster General on this subject, under the belief that such a modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury, and with very little change in the present rates of postage.

Proper measures have been taken in pursuance of the act of the third of March last, for the establishment of lines of mail steamers between this and foreign countries. The importance of this service commends itself strongly to favorable consideration.

With the growth of our country, the public business, which devolves on the heads of the several Executive Departments, has greatly increased. In some respects, the distribution of duties among them seems to be incongruous, and many of these might be transferred from one to another with advantage to the public interests. A more auspicious time for the consideration of this subject by Congress, with a view to system in the organization of the several departments, and a more appropriate division of the public business, will not probably occur.

The most important duties of the State Department relate to our foreign affairs, and the great enlargement of the family of nations, the increase of our commerce, and the corresponding extension of our consular system, the business of this department has been greatly increased. In its present organization, many duties of a domestic nature, and consisting of details, are devolved on the Secretary of State, which do not appropriately belong to the foreign department of the government, and may properly be transferred to some other department. One of these grows out of the present state of the law creating the Patent Office, which, a few years since, was a subordinate clerkship, but has become a distinct bureau of great importance. With an excellent internal organization, it is still connected with the State Department. In the transaction of its business, questions of much importance to inventors, and to the community, frequently arise, which, by existing laws are referred for decision to a board, of which the Secretary of State is a member. These questions are legal, and the connexion which now exists between the State Department and the Patent Office, may, with great propriety and advantage, be transferred to the Attorney General.

In his last annual message to Congress, Mr. Madison invited attention to a proper provision for the Attorney General as an "important improvement in the executive establishment." This recommendation was repeated by some of his successors. The official duties of the Attorney General have been much increased within a few years, and his office has become one of great importance. His duties may be still further increased with advantage to the public interests. As an executive officer, he has frequently to give constant attention at the seat of government are required. Legal questions involving important principles, and large amounts of public money, are constantly referred to him by the President and executive departments for his examination and decision. The public business under his official management before the judiciary has been so augmented by the extension of our territory, and the acts of Congress authorizing suits against the United States for large bodies of valuable lands, as greatly to increase his labors and responsibilities. I therefore recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing as the heads of the other executive departments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon him.

Congress possess the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia; and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favorable consideration. The people of this District have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local as well as their general interests to representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no control. Each member of the National Legislature should consider himself as their immediate representative, and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants, because he is not responsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and generous spirit may characterize your measures in relation to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes, and, within constitutional limits, shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you for the advancement of their welfare.

I deem it not to be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that has gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four score years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. His death was happy, as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unfaltering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow-citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved so well. He departed amidst the benedictions of millions of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his tomb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of man. In his language on a similar occasion to the present, "I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1845.

FERRIS'S SUPERIOR CREAM SAPONINE, a new compound for shaving, which surpasses all others in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. It is also warranted to please, or the money will be refunded after using it one month. Persons having hard beards and tender faces will do well to try this Cream one month, and it does not please them it will cost them nothing for the trial. It has been used by hundreds, who recommend it in the highest terms. For sale by R E SELLERS,
No. 57 Wood st.
nov25

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1st, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—The House have just elected John B. Davis, of Indiana, as the Speaker of the 29th Congress. He was the Caucus Locofoco nominee, and received nearly all their votes.

The House consists of 224 members—212 were present. Davis received 120 votes. Somerset F. Vinton received the whole of the Whig vote.

The Message will be delivered on to-morrow—I will send you a copy. You may expect it to be inimical to the interests of Pennsylvania.

I may mention to you that Mr. Speaker Davis is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and although a Locofoco, is a gentleman, moderate, and of fair abilities.

Respectfully yours,

C. DARRAGH.

In addition to the above, we take the following from the Baltimore American:

In *Senate* the Vice President of the United States took the chair at 12 o'clock. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. TUSTIN, the credentials of the following Senators were presented, and they were severally qualified and took their seats—Hopkins L. Turney, of Tennessee; Joseph W. Chalmers, of Miss; John Davis, of Mass; Benning W. Jennes, of N. H; David Levy and Jas. B. Westcott, Jr. of Florida.

The usual resolutions relative to informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business, furnishing the Senators with newspapers, and the hour of meeting were adopted.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would on to-morrow, or at some early day, introduce a bill for the purchase of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and also a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

The Senate then adjourned, and the Secretaries soon informed the House of the progress made in business,

In the *House*, after the Speaker had taken the oath, he said:

"Gentlemen—I present my sincere acknowledgments for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. I rely upon your kindness, and shall endeavor faithfully and impartially to adhere to the rules you may adopt, always, however, conscientiously relying upon the indulgence of the House. Hoping that we may have a peaceful and a prosperous session, and that the public interest may be promoted by our action, I shall endeavor to know no party but the country and no locality but the nation."

The oath to support the Constitution having been administered to the members, an effort was made to abolish the "one hour rule." The vote was, ayes 62, nays 143. So the House refused to strike out the rule.

Mr. Payne, of Alabama moved to restore the famous 21st Rule, prohibiting the reception of abolition petitions. Lost. Ayes 81, nays 121.—The Rules of the last House were then adopted until revised by a Committee appointed for the purpose, when the House adjourned.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northern house of Robinson's Row, Allegheny city. The building was entirely consumed, but through the exertions of the Firemen, the flames were prevented from spreading. The lower story was occupied by *J. & J. Spratley* as a shoe-makers shop, who fortunately saved the most of their stock. The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. *Kennedy & Brother*, as a Printing Office, who lost their entire stock of material, together with a quantity of stereotype plates, belonging to Booksellers, Druggists, &c. They were insured for $1500, in the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Their loss will not be large, but rather hard on young beginners. They will go on again as soon as they can renew their materials. The books of the "Preacher," which they had previously printed, were providentially removed the day before.

☞ Our neighbor of the Post professes to feel surprised at our position on the Oregon question. On that, as on the other great questions which agitate the country, we endeavor to seek the right, guided by the best lights we have. We doubt whether either this country or Great Britain have very strong claims to the country, and such claims as exist are shared, in some measure, by both countries. We consider the claims of this country the most conclusive—but they are not indisputable, and England will undoubtedly contest them north of the 49th degree. That territory ought in justice to belong to the adventurous and hardy men who settle it. If they prefer annexation to this country, as one of the states of the confederacy, we would not gainsay them. But what we object to, is the unnecessary setting up of an exclusive claim in such a manner as may involve us in the terrible calamity of war, with a powerful Christian nation, and one with which, of all the nations of the earth, we ought to cultivate the arts of peace. Mr. CALHOUN'S "masterly inactivity" will give us Oregon in a few years without bloodshed, and much will that man, or set of men, or party, have to answer for, to God and to man, who involve us in a war with Great Britain for Oregon.

It is painful to see the unfairness with which the Locofoco party presses treat the Whigs on this question. Because they differ with their opponents as to the best plan to be pursued for the honor, dignity and welfare of the country, and the morality and happiness of its inhabitants, they are charged with favoring the British, as enemies to their country, as Anti-American, &c. We dare to do right, let our motives be ever so much misrepresented. If war comes, the world will see which party stands firmest by the country, the Whig or the Democratic. It is the duty of every good citizen to do every thing short of dishonor or actual wrong to prevent war, but when it comes, when the calamity is unavoidable, if there is a single American citizen who will not stand by his country in the conflict, let his name rot.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. D. E. HUGER. Mr. C. received 135 votes out of 139.

☞ We are requested to state, that the property offered for sale, in the outside of Weekly, by the Executors of Rev. Joseph Reed, will not be sold at the time specified, nor until further notice.

Hon. JOHN M. NILES, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, has just taken to himself a second wife—late Miss Jane Pratt, of Spencertown, Columbia Co. N. Y.—with whom he is now on his way to Washington. We trust this will not be made a pretext for reviving the impeachment of Mr Niles's sanity, as the Morning News vouches for the rare intellectual and personal endowments of the bride.

MAINE.—According to the Portland Argus, the new Legislature, as far as heard from stands—Whig 55, Loco 80. No choice 16.

From the Washington Journal.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The 29th Congress dates its existence from the 4th of March last. When all the members shall have been elected to which the different States are entitled, it will comprise 278 members, viz: 54 Senators, and 224 Representatives.

THE SENATE.

The Senators are divided into three Classes—so arranged as that one or other of them shall complete their term, and go out of office, simultaneously with the expiration of each successive House of Representatives, which occurs on the 4th of March of each alternate (odd) year. The new Senate is constituted as follows:

Eighteen Senators whose terms expire in 1847.

Whigs 12.	Democrats 6.
George Evans, Maine.	B. W. Jenness, N. H.
John Davis, Mass.	D. E. Huger, S. C.
J. F. Simmons, R. I.	Dixon H. Lewis, Ala.
J. W. Miller, N. J.	James Semple, Ill.
T. Clayton, Del.	Chester Ashley, Ark.
W. S. Archer, Va.	J. W. Chalmers, Miss.
W. P. Mangum, N. C.	
J. M. Berrien, Geo.	
A. Barrow, La.	
S. Jarnagin, Tenn.	
J. T. Morehead, Ky.	
W. Woodbridge, Mich.	

Seventeen Senators whose terms expire in 1849.

Whigs 4.	Democrats 13.
Wm. Upham, Vt.	C. G. Atherton, N. H.
J. A. Pearce, Md.	J. M. Niles, Conn.
H. Johnson, La.	John A. Dix, N. Y.
J. J. Crittenden, Ky.	Simon Cameron, Pa.
	W. H. Haywood, N. C.
	G. McDuffie, S. C.
	W. T. Colquitt, Ga.
	A. P. Bagby, Ala.
	Wm. Allen, Ohio.
	E. A. Hannegan, Ind.
	Sydney Breese, Ill.
	D. R. Atchison, Mo.
	A. H. Sevier, Ark.

Fifteen Senators whose terms expire in 1851.

Whigs 8.	Democrats 7.
A. C. Greene, R. I.	Thos. H. Benton, Mo.
Reverdy Johnson, Md.	D. Sturgeon, Pa.
John M. Clayton, Del.	John Fairfield, Me.
Daniel Webster, Mass.	Jesse Speight, Miss.
Thomas Corwin, Ohio.	H. L. Turney, Tenn.
Samuel S. Prentiss, Vt.	D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.
J. W. Huntington, Ct.	Lewis Cass, Mich.
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.	*Not yet Classified.*
	David Levy, Flor.
	J. D. Westcott, Flor.

Recapitulation.

	Whigs.	Dem.
Class of 1841—7	12	6
" 1843—9	4	13
" 1845—51	8	7
Not yet classified,		2
	24	28

Hence it appears that of the actual members at this date, 24 are Whigs and 28 Democrats. There are two vacancies, viz: one in Virginia and one in Indiana. Both of these are pretty certain to be filled with Democrats, as both branches of the Legislature in each case are Democrats.* The full Senate will therefore stand—

Democrats,	30
Whigs,	24
Dem. majority,	6

We here say nothing of TEXAS, as she cannot be admitted as a State until after the meeting of Congress; and her Senators to Congress cannot be elected for sometime afterwards.

*The Indiana Senate is made so by the official membership of the Lieut. Governor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in *Italics*—Native Americans in SMALL CAPS.

MAINE.

1. J. F. Scammon,	5. Cullen Sawtelle,
2. Robert P. Dunlap,	6. Hannibal Hamlin,
3. *Luther Severance,*	7. Hezekiah Williams.
4. J. D. McCrate,	

NEW HAMPSHIRE. [By General Ticket.]

Moses Norris, Jr.,	(No choice in the fourth
Mace Moulton,	in place of J. P. Hale.)
James H. Johnson.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *R. C. Winthrop,*	6. *George Ashman,*
2. *Daniel P. King,*	7. *Julius Rockwell,*
3. *Amos Abbott,*	8. *John Q. Adams,*
4. *Benjamin F. King,*	9. [No choice yet.]
5. *Charles Hudson,*	10. *Joseph Grinnell.*

VERMONT.

1. *Solomon Foot,*	3. *George P. Marsh,*
2. *Jacob Collamer,*	4. Paul Dillingham, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Henry Y. Cranston,* 2. *Lemuel H. Arnold.*

CONNECTICUT.

1. *James Dixon,*	3. *John A. Rockwell,*
2. *S. D. Hubbard,*	4. *Truman Smith.*

NEW YORK.

1. J. W. Lawrence,	18. Preston King,
2. H. I. SEAMAN,	19. O. Hungerford,
3. WM. S. MILLER,	20. Timo Jenkins,
4. Wm. B. Maclay,	21. C. Goodyear,
5. T. M. WOODRUFF,	22. Stephen Strong,
6. W. W. CAMPBELL,	23. Wm. J. Hough,
7. J. H. Anderson,	24. Horace Wheaton,
8. W. M. Woodworth,	25. George Rathbun,
9. Archibald C. Niven,	26. S. S. Ellsworth,
10. Samuel Gordon,	27. John DeMott,
11. John F. Collins,	28. *Elias B. Holmes,*
12. *K. P. Herrick,*	29. *Charles H. Carroll.*
13. Pradford R. Wood,	30. Martin Grover,
14. *Eras. D. Culver,*	31. *Abner Lewis.*
15. Joseph Russell,	32. *Wm. A. Moseley,*
16. *Hugh White,*	33. *Albert Smith,*
17. Charles S. Benton,	34. *Washington Hunt.*

NEW JERSEY.

1. *J. G. Hampton,*	4. Joseph E. Edsall,
2. George Sykes,	5. *William Wright.*
3. *John Runk,*	

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. LEWIS C. LEVIN,	13. *James Pollock,*
2. *Joseph R. Ingersoll,*	14. *Alexander Ramsay.*
3. J. H. CAMPBELL,	15. Moses McLean,
4. Charles J. Ingersoll,	16. James Black,
5. Jacob S. Yost,	17. *John Blanchard,*
6. Jacob Erdman,	18. *Andrew Stewart,*
7. *Ah. R. McIlvaine,*	19. Henry D. Foster,
8. *John Strohm,*	20. *John H. Ewing,*
9. John Ritter,	21. *Cornelius Darragh,*
10. R. Brodhead, Jr.,	22. Wm. S. Garvin,
11. Owen D. Leib,	23. James Thompson,
12. David Willmot,	24. *Joseph Baffington.*

DELAWARE.

John W. Houston.

MARYLAND.

1. *John W. Chapman,*	4. William F. Giles,
2. Thomas W. Perry,	5. Albert Constable,
3. Thomas W. Ligon,	6. *Edward H. Long.*

VIRGINIA.

1. Archibald Atkinson,	9. *J. S. Pendleton,*
2. G. C. Dromgoole,	10. Henry Bedinger,
3. W. M. Treadway,	11. William Taylor,
4. Edmund W. Hubard,	12. A. A. Chapman,
5. Shelton F. Leake,	13. Geo. W. Hopkins,
6. James A. Seddon,	14. Joseph Johnson,
7. Thomas H. Bayly,	15. Wm. G. Brown.
8. R. M. T. Hunter,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *James Graham,*	6. James J. McKay,
2. *Daniel M. Barringer,*	7. John R. J. Daniel,
3. David S. Reid,	8. Henry S. Clarke,
4. *Alfred Dockery,*	9. Asa Biggs.
5. James C. Dobbin,	

SOUTH CA

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 1, 1845.

The Oregon--Party Manoeuvreing.

The Oregon question continues to excite the speculations and surmises of the press throughout the country, and is also the theme of most of the Washington letter-writers, who, we may mention, by the way, are beginning to assemble at the Capital in considerable numbers. Though no one, so far as we are aware, believes there will be war, and the Whig press are pretty unanimously of opinion that the administration has no serious intention of asserting our right to "the whole or none" of Oregon, yet the question of war or peace with Great Britain is so momentous, that even its remote possibility is not a little exciting, and we are not at all surprised that it is the great question of the hour. As such we may be excused for affording it some small space in our columns.

It was well and wisely said by Mr. WEBSTER, in his late speech on the subject, that it was a great mistake of those who were threatening war, to suppose that they had the game entirely in their own hands. It is this fact that renders the matter interesting. The administration has probably relied upon the South, and chiefly upon South Carolina, with whose politicians it is not on very good terms, to prevent actual war. But Mr. CALHOUN, who, it is supposed, will return to the Senate, shows no disposition to be made a scapegoat of for the benefit of Mr. POLK. He has aspirations for the Presidency himself, and is very much in the habit of asking to whom the benefit of a given course of action is likely to "ensure," to use his own word. He needs Western capital as much as Mr. POLK, and seems determined to have it, for it is announced, seemingly on good authority, that though he would prefer to let time do its work—to let the whole subject remain in abeyance till we had settled and possessed ourselves of the country, yet that if it must be settled now, that he is not for yielding one inch. There are other Senators as little disposed to political martyrdom as Mr. CALHOUN. If his voice is for war, or in other words, if he is not willing to yield "one inch," we can scarcely expect that any Locofoco Senator will be.

The question of war or peace would then seem to rest upon whether Great Britain will insist upon having this question finally settled at the present time. Now, we think it altogether probable that she will so insist. The "wise and masterly inactivity" which MR. CALHOUN recommends would give us the country without a peradventure, while war may not. Great Britain, as is manifest from the speeches of her statesmen, is fully aware of this. She may wish to have the advantage of the preparations which she has made, and of our want of preparation. She may wish to have the question settled before the death of her fast friend and good ally, LOUIS PHILIPPE, which would at least insure the neutrality of France; while after that event takes place, she might perhaps be glad to purchase *our* neutrality, even at the cost of Oregon. Every thing, so far as we can see, seems to render this the time for her, the future the time for us. But the true policy of the country is a secondary consideration—if it is even that—with the politicians of the standing and character of Mr. POLK and his associates. President making is the end and aim of their efforts, and to that every thing is made to bend. If Mr. POLK or his prime minister, MR. ROBERT WALKER, have got it into their heads that a President can be made out of capital acquired on the Oregon question, we feel very well assured that nothing will prevent them from pushing it to the last extremity. They may, perhaps, try to have their measures defeated in the House, by the absence of a sufficient number of their members, if the Senate should be ascertained to be, like Mr. CALHOUN, impracticable; but it is a delicate as well as infamous game to play, and may possibly be thwarted by some of the Whigs. In that event the game may be said to have passed out of their hands, and we shall have war, unless averted by some not very creditable reconsiderations—equivalent in their effect abroad—to a downright backing out.

☞ Our correspondent, "A Resident of Pittsburgh," does not too highly estimate the great advantages which Pittsburgh offers as the terminus of the Baltimore Railroad. The citizens of Baltimore, we doubt not, duly understand and appreciate these advantages, and if the right of way, on fair terms, is granted to them, they will gladly bring their road to this city. But if Pennsylvania will not grant the right of way, the Company will embrace any route offered them through Virginia, even that to Wheeling. *They will not stay at Cumberland.* Obstacles apparently insurmountable will be overcome, rather than be cooped up in the mountains. And although the Company will lose much by being compelled to go to Wheeling or Fishing Creek, from the difficulty of the route, and the vast expense incurred, yet when once arrived at a termination below us, they will do infinitely more injury to our State Works, and to a continuous Railroad to Philadelphia, than by terminating at this city. We think it would not be hard to show, that it would be for the benefit of all these routes to terminate at one place; and that it would be for the interest of Baltimore to have their road terminate at this city, and equally for the interest of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, to have it terminate here, rather than at any point below this. This may be considered but a repetition of previous arguments, but we are determined to press the question home upon Philadelphia until she understands it.

☞ The following are the Committees appointed by the special Committees nominated for that purpose by the *Insane Asylum Meeting* lately held at the Court House.

Committee to solicit Subscriptions.

M. Allen, Jas. May, J. Meccaskey, F. Lorenz, Dr. Wray, R. S. Cassat, Geo. Weyman, Wm. Bell, J. Bissell, Thos. M. Howe, R. S. Tanner, P. M'Cormick, P. Mulvany, Geo. Albree, Jas. Marshall, J. M'Divitt, A. Curling, A. Laughlin.

Committe on Memorial and Charter.

Chas. Shaler, Dr. Dale, Wm. M. Shinn, E. D. Gazzam.

Committee on Location.

Dr. Speer, S. Lothrop, C. Lee, J. K. Moorehead, Joshua Hanna.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday two men employed in the Iron Works of Messrs. SPANG & Co., at Pine Creek, were injured in a manner quite similar to the two lately injured at Messrs. Bissell, Semple & Co's. works in Allegheny.—They were removing from a puddling or a boiling furnace, a car of melted cinders, when it accidentally upset, and falling into some water exploded, scattering the melted lava in all directions. One of the men was so badly burned in his face, breast, and abdomen, that his life was dispaired of. The other is not considered dangerous. We did not learn their names.

EXPLOSION.—One of the Boilers of the Globe Rolling Mill, owned by C. Sellers & Co. burst yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, tearing off part of the roof over it, and throwing down two of the furnaces, but without injuring any one. The probable loss will be about $1000.—*Cin. Gazette of Thursday.*

BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

A writer in the Philadelphia North American, in urging the importance of immediate action in regard to a continuous Railway from Philadelphia to this city, remarks:

"The interest which has been manifested in our State, in favor of the Baltimore connection with Pittsburgh, has arisen to a considerable extent from the supposition that the public mind was not yet prepared for a connection of Pittsburgh with Philadelphia, by a railroad through our own State. But it is now evident that the time has come; and when the citizens of Pittsburgh shall see that we are in earnest upon the subject, they will no doubt throw their influence into the scale, and go heart and hand with Philadelphia for the construction of a direct railroad to their city."

It is true that Pittsburgh will go heart and hand with Philadelphia for the construction of a direct Railroad to this city. But it is not true, as Philadelphians infer, that we will give up our demand for the right of way for the Baltimore road to this city. It seems almost impossible to make Philadelphia understand that we want the termination of the Baltimore road here, more as a measure of *self-defence* than for the facilities it may offer for communication with the East. It is not so much for the benefits it may confer upon us, be they more or less—but for the evils its termination here will prevent, and which it will bring upon us by going below. Will Philadelphia bear this in mind.

So much are Pittsburghers alive to the importance of this matter, that they will subscribe far more liberally to a continuous road with Philadelphia, if the Baltimore road terminates here, than if it does not. It must be evident to the common sense of every unprejudiced man that the stock of the road will be much better in the former event than in the latter. The writer above quoted affords an irrefragable argument to prove this position. He says:

"The middle route, as reported under the late 'State Survey,' is considered the most feasible and desirable; the GRADES LOWER than on any other route connecting the East and West; and what is still more encouraging, and should be known by every citizen of Pennsylvania, it is said to be 'THE SHORTEST RAILROAD ROUTE CONNECTING THE OHIO WITH EITHER OF THE ATLANTIC CITIES.'"

Admitting this statement, which we believe to be true, what has a continuous road to fear from competition with the Baltimore road, starting from the same point? But give the Baltimore road the great advantage of striking the river 150 miles below this, where it could *intercept* the trade and travel, and who does not see that the competition is immensely increased, and that the advantage is decidedly in favor of the Baltimore road?

Let Philadelphia eschew her selfish policy, and agree to grant the Baltimore road the route which nature points out, and we will join with her in pushing forward a continuous road. There is enough business for both roads and the canal, as such great facilities will center the principal part of the travel and trade of the mighty West at this point.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Report of Col. Crozet, Civil Engineer of the State of Virginia, on the subject of extending the present terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, is of surpassing interest to the citizens of this city at the present moment. Col. Crozet is a gentleman of VARIED PROFESSIONAL ATTAINMENTS in his profession; was at one time Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy at West Point; and any thing on the subject of Engineering that emanates from him can most implicitly be relied on. The Colonel, in his report, clearly shows the utter impossibility of carrying the road to Parkersburgh; the almost insurmountable difficulty of getting to Wheeling, and reduces the whole matter of terminus to *Pittsburgh and Fishing Creek.* This, in my opinion, settles the matter to an almost absolute certainty, so far as the terminus is concerned, inasmuch as the difficulties of the navigation of the Ohio river are as great below Fishing Creek, if not much greater, than they are above this point. A gentleman now present, who has just traveled the river, states that they encountered more trouble in getting along from Parkersburgh to Wheeling than they did in the balance of the route. Well, then, in addition to this, look at the great difference in the expense of the two roads, and advert to the fact of the immense trade the road will receive at Pittsburgh from the Lakes. In the one case, the terminus will be in the woods, with no country around to furnish it any support; and in the other, at a city which is on all sides surrounded by roads and canals, and which at present draws to itself an immense trade of all the great staples of the country.

The Lake trade, which is a growing trade, and which Pittsburgh now receives a large share of through the Cross Cut Canal to Cleveland, will be greatly increased by the Railroad now being made to the same point. All we want now is a charter from our Legislature, and if every Pittsburgher puts himself in the traces determined to work, who can doubt the result. To the Baltimorians we would say, look at this matter calmly and dispassionately, and if you are willing to bring your road here, you can as easily accomplish it as you did the Tide Water Canal, which received so much bitter opposition from some of the empty pates of Philadelphia. Be of good cheer then, on all sides, and the result cannot be doubtful.—Truth is mighty and will prevail. This matter need be only mentioned to sensible men, to win its way to general approval.

A RESIDENT OF PITTSBURGH.

Regard for the Sabbath.

There is something very cheering in the evident progress of public sentiment in favor of a better observance of the Lord's Evangelist, the whole press of the country, religious and secular, encourages the movement, and lends it an efficient aid. Many connected with the public conveyances, perceiving the identity of duty and interest in this case, are among the warmest advocates of Sabbath observances. We heartily trust that these efforts on the part of the pulpit, the press, societies, and individuals, will continue to urge the considerations which bear upon the subject, till there shall be a sentiment in its favor strong enough, and general enough, to secure universal regard for the great duty. The following is from the Philadelphia North American:—

"Many of our best citizens are uniting in the effort to secure a more general observance of the Sabbath. The movement does credit to our community. It is most important in every light in which it can be considered—to the good man, for it upholds an ordinance of the Most High—to the friends of law and order, for to the desecration of the Sabbath we trace the largest number and the worst of the offences that disturb the public peace—to the advocate of temperance, for Sunday is the Saturnalia of the inebriate; to the benevolent, for the Sabbath is the poor man's only day of rest; to the sordid money-maker, for it is demonstrated that more labor can be done with, than without, God's and nature's seventh day of renovation; to the advocate of man's intellectual improvement, for one day in seven, devoted to truth will make the humblest wise; to the religious and irreligious, to all reasonable men, even to the sordid and selfish, it is profitable that the Sabbath should be observed. To the nation it is important. The traveller, whithersoever he may bend his steps, will find the people who observe the Sabbath, though their sky may be harsh and their soil sterile, free, prosperous and happy; while those who desecrate it are servile, ignorant, impoverished, profligate and wretched. It is, therefore, no question for sects—it belongs to the people. No desecration of the Sabbath, whether by government, corporations, or individuals, is necessary, and none is profitable. Let the subject be kept before the people, and the champions of the Sabbath will win a triumph which will, for ages, preserve from wrinkles the fair brow of the republic."

From the N. Y. Evening Gazette.

Scraps of Curious Information.

STEAMBOATS.

The early history of steamboats is a subject full of interest to all, and one which shows conclusively the enterprise of Americans, and *therefore*, I have chosen this as the subject of the present number.

It has been asserted that boats with paddle wheels, turned by oxen inside of the vessel were known to the ancient Egyptians. Wheel boats propelled by oxen, horses and men, were known to the ancient Romans. *Valturus*, in the rare and very curious work "De re Militari," published 1472, gives a representation of two wheel boats—one with one pair of wheels and one with five pair. The wheels consists of four paddles each, and are turned by cranks in the axles; and in the second boat the five cranks are connected by means of a rope, so that their motion may be simultaneous. Such boats are alluded to by many other early writers as particularly useful in time of war for conveying troops from one place to another.

In the "Memoirs of the Jesuit Mission at Peking," published 1782, is a description of a vessel of war, with two paddle wheels on each side.—The author of this work thinks that wheel-boats have been long known to the Chinese.

In 1787, *Ramsey* made a short voyage on the Potomac with a boat about fifty feet long, propelled by the reaction of a stream of water drawn in at the bow and forced out at the stern, by means of a pump worked by a steam engine. The boat moved at the rate of 3 or 4 miles an hour when loaded with three tons burthen. The weight of the engine was one-third of a ton. The boiler held five gallons, and the entire machinery occupied but the space required for four barrels of flour, and she consumed from 4 to 6 bushels of coal per day.

To the United States belongs the honor of first applying steam as a propelling power for boats.

The first boat in the world for any practical purposes, was the "North River," which commenced running on the North river in 1807. It was built by Fulton, and was of 18 horse power, and made the passage to Albany in 35 hours, or five miles an hour. The first steamboat on the Western wates was built in 1811. The steamboat Orleans, of 400 tons, was built at Pittsburgh in 1813, and the Vesuvius, 300 tons, in 1814.—The first steamboat arrival at New Orleans from Louisville was on the 30th May, 1815, of the Enterprise. A steamboat constructed by Fulton commenced running to Providence from this city in 1815. In 1818, a steamship plied between New York and New Orleans via Charleston and Havana.

The steamship Savannah sailed from Savannah in 1819 for Liverpool, where she arrived after a passage of 26 days, being the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic.

In Niles Weekly Register of the 18th September, 1819, I find the following paragraph amongst the foreign news:—"The steamship Savannah has sailed from Liverpool for St. Peterburgh, Russia; her visit is wisely supposed to be somehow connected with the *ambitious views* of the United States." This steamer arrived at Savannah 15th December 1819, fifty days from St. Petersburgh, via. Copenhagen and Arundel, and 33 days from the offings. The following notice appeared in Niles Weekly Register of 30th Sept., 1815. "A project is on foot in New York to build a steamer of 350 tons to serve as a packet between New York and Charleston, South Carolina, in which it is estimated the passage will be made in 4 days. Those whose opinions are entitled to the fullest confidence, decidedly believe that the voyage may be made with at least as much safety as in other vessels."

Mormon Affairs.—The Warsaw Signal, of Wednesday, 19th ult. is devoted to matters relating to the Mormons.

A daring robbery is charged to have been committed, some days previous, at the house of B. C. Bride, nineteen miles east of Warsaw. Three persons entered it, took possession of a large trunk, containing clothing, and twenty dollars in money, and the papers of Mr. Bride. They entered the house about two o'clock at night—were discovered as they were leaving—followed towards the Mormon settlement on Bear Creek, where the trunk and papers were found, minus the cash, and clothing. The thieves escaped.

Several other thefts are noticed.

The circumstances of a foul murder, committed about ten miles south-east of Warsaw, on the person of a Mormon named Durfee, are also stated. About 11 o'clock on Saturday last, a stack of straw, near the house of a man named Samuel Hancock, was set on fire. The inmates of the house, among whom was the deceased, ran out to extinguish the flames, when they were fired upon by some person or persons in the vicinity of the stack, and Durfee was instantly killed. Major Warren is said to have arrested three persons on suspicion, but the nature of the evidence against them, is not stated. Durfee, it is said by the Signal, was not a prominent Mormon nor particularly odious to the anti-Mormons. The Mormons say that there were twelve guns fired—another story is, that six were discharged, and that two were snapped at Sol. Hancock. The Signal, while intimating that there was some mystery about the reasons for the murder, denounces it, and seeks to relieve the anti-Mormons from the odium of it. A meeting of citizens of Warsaw took place on Monday evening, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of this, and other recent acts of violence, and this was done by resolutions then passed. They pledge themselves to aid in bringing the guilty persons to punishment, and tendered their services to Major Warren for this purpose.

On the night of the 12th, some persons went to the house of a Mormon named Rice, who was suspected of having murdered a man named Daubenheyer—of which we gave an account at the time—took him out, and set fire to the premises. Everything was consumed. This act is also denounced.

The Mormons have disposed of nearly all the lands, to which they have any title, in the south part of Hancock county. This is the case in the vicinity of Fountain Green. Around La Harpe, but few sales have been made, and this is the case in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. They are said to ask unreasonably high prices for it—but of this both sides may be permitted to judge.

BURST.—One of the boilers of the "*Harkaway*" burst at Memphis on the 18th inst. Sixteen horses, which stood alongside, were killed. No other damage done.

The Richmond Whig contains an account of a fire which occurred at Culpeper Court House, Va. on the morning of the 26th instant. It says:

The fire caught about 4 o'clock, at the Fairfax Hotel, kept by Samuel Decamp, and is now spreading with fearful rapidity. The flames have already consumed the Hotel, Bayle's Store, H. Shackelford's House and office, and the Masonic Hall;—and Major Hill's house has just caught. It is to be feared that the whole of centre Culpeper C. H. will be consumed. Court House, Clerk's Office, and several other buildings, in great danger.

P. S. 5½ o'clock. The flames still raging.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.—A fire broke out yesterday morning between one and two o'clock in the building occupied as a tavern by Mr. Bird, on Camden street, between Charles and Light, and immediately in the rear of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road depot. The main building was entirely destroyed together with most of its contents. A man named Abraham Parks who was lodging in the second story was burned to death. When his body was found it was destitute of arms and feet and presented a most shocking specticle. A fellow boarder, named Schroote, who lodged in the same apartment, escaped by getting on the roof and descending to the pavement by means of a barber's pole which was near the side of the house.—*Balt. Amer*

☞ Hon. C. M. REED, of Erie, has purchased the Rathbun property, at the Falls, and intends, we understand, to carry out the original design of Mr. R. in the erection of a spacious Hotel. It is time that there were other public accommodations at the Falls, for there has already too long existed a monopoly in the hotel business there, for the good of the travelling community.—*Buffalo Pilot.*

The Flour Trade.

A writer in the Perry Democrat, in the course of an article proving the inadequacy of the wheat crop of America to supply the wants of Europe, estimates the annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom of Great Britain at 170,000,000 bushels, and the annual average production at 150,000,000—leaving an average deficiency of 20,000,000. In 1844 in consequence of the increased crop this deficiency was only 11,267,000. The crop this year is estimated at at least two-thirds of the average, or one hundred millions of bushels—showing a deficiency of 70 millions.

"In looking to the continent and to the ports from whence a supply has heretofore been obtained says the writer, we find that in Holland the crops are short, and that the Government has reduced the duties on all kinds of corn-grain to the lowest minimum point. In Belgium, in consequence of a deficiency, all restrictions on the import of foreign wheat have been entirely removed. In the Baltic ports, all the stock has been taken up, and in the Black sea all the surplus wheat has been purchased to supply the deficiency in Italy where the crops have also failed. Thus it seems that the very ports which have heretofore furnished England with all she wanted, cannot now supply her with a single cargo. On the contrary they are short themselves, and have in fact become purchasers instead of sellers, and it would seem, that the only place where a surplus exists is the United States."

Our wheat crop the present year, according to the estimate of this writer, may be set down at 120,000,000 of bushels, of which 80 millions will be required for the home market, and 10 millions for South America, leaving 30 millions for England and the continent. This estimate of the deficiency abroad, made before the late intelligence from Europe, is much too low, and the adequacy of our means to supply it is considerably underrated. The proportion between the supply for the home and that of the foreign market, must be greatly changed by the strong traction which the latter will exert on the former, under the pressure which now weighs on it—We are capable of adding along with a home supply much more limited than that to which we have accustomed ourselves. Notwithstanding the failure of the potatoe crop, which forms generally an important supplement to breadstuffs as an article of consumption, there are in fact, and the cheaper substitutes for wheat, the indian corn, rye, &c., and still more in the greater economy of its use, a means of considerably increasing the proportion of our exportations to that of former years.

The rise in price from August last, when it was about $4,25 to the present range $7, upon this vast amount of production, seems to realize a wonderful and almost incredible increase of wealth to the country. Calculating the rise from the lowest to the highest point ($2,75 per barrel of flour) there would be, taking the estimate referred to as the basis, an enhancement of price on the whole crop of 55 millions of dollars—of which from 22 to 30 millions would be profit realized in the foreign market, and an actual accession of national wealth to that amount. But the progression of price has been by firm and equal gradations—and on what has been thus far forwarded to the foreign market, the producer shares with the shipper an average profit much lower than that measured by the present range. To the agricultural community, the increase of price is the increase of wealth. On the total of production, all the profit that has been, and all that will be realized in foreign markets, is a national gain, in which, under the beneficent operations of the laws of trade, all classes will share. But the increase which is derived in the home market, will not be a general gain, but a flowing of means from all other classes to the agricultural interest, and the employments subordinate to it, and though this must find its level in time, its first operations will be to pour, in abundant and fertilizing streams, its rich allusion on the great farming interests of the country."

We add from a tabular statement prepared for Hunt's Magazine for September a list of prices of flour in New York city in November of each year, for the last 22 years. It will be seen that the present price has been exceeded in several instances—but in some of those instances it has been the result of the shortness of the crop, or the inflation of the currency, and there is probably no parallel within the designated period of the concurrence of low crops, abundant crops, and so great an appreciation of the value of money.

1822	$7,00	1829	$5,31½	1836	$8,25	1843	$5,00
1823	5,62½	1830	5,25	1837	9,50	1844	6,00
1824	5,12½	1831	5,75	1838	8,50	1845	4,75
1825	5,12½	1832	6,00	1839	7,50	1846	4,75
1827	5,25	1833	5,62½	1840	6,87	1847	4,81
1828	7,62½	1834	5,12½				

—[Alb. Atlas.

Great Excitement in the Cherokee Nation.—We have already noticed the commission of several murders, and the attempt to murder R. J. Meigs, a prominent Cherokee Indian, in the early part of the present month. These murders, it is said, were committed by outlawed Indians, who have been engaged in frequent murders, and for whose apprehension the Council of the nation had previously offered a reward of $3000. It seems, from an extra from the Arkansas Intelligencer, of the 12th, that several hundred Cherokees turned out with the determination to apprehend the murderers, at all hazards. The extra says that, according to information from Evanville, on the Cherokee line, *eleven* Indians had been killed and *eighteen* wounded. Of this number, were James Starr, the father of the murderers, and ——Rider, Wash Starr and another man were wounded, and had fled to Evansville for protection. The greatest excitement prevailed, and there was apprehensions that the old *Ross* and *Ridge* feuds would be renewed. Upon receiving this information at Fort Smith, Gen. Arbuckle despatched Major Bonneville to the scene of action, where he was to be met by Capt. Boon's company of Dragoon, to take such steps as were deemed advisable.—*St. Louis Rep. of the 24th.*

Intelligence from Oregon.—Dr. E. WHITE arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Oregon. The details of his journey, performed in a very brief space of time, may be found in an article which we have condensed from the Western Expositor extra. In addition, Dr. WHITE has found time, in the following letter, to answer our inquiries, in part, touching the prospects and political condition of the new territory. We hope, hereafter, to have other letters from this gentleman on the subject of which he writes. He is now on his way to Washington, the bearer of a memorial to Congress, from all classes of citizens in Oregon—American, English, French and half-breeds—asking for the extension of the authority and government of the United States over that infant territory. The documents are sealed, addressed to the care of the Missouri delegation, and will, of course, not be made known until presented to Congress.

At the time of the departure of Dr. WHITE, the printing press and types intended for the first newspaper in Oregon, had not arrived, but it was daily expected.

Dr. WHITE heard of Lieut. FREMONT's party to the south of Fort Laramie, all well.—*St. Louis Repub. of the 24th.*

"Oliver Oldschool," in his Washington letter of Nov. 25, says:

I hear that negotiations are to be re-opened with Mexico, and rumor says that the appointment of Minister to that Republic (!) has been, or will be, tendered to Mr. Slidell of New Orleans. He has rendered peculiar and very important services to Mr. Polk, or the party, for which he is probably thus to be rewarded. Speaking of appointments, I may remark, that should Mr. Harris be appointed charge to Buenos Ayres, he will be the second occupant of the editorial chair of the Constitution who has been taken from it to fill a diplomatic post.

There seems to be some probability that a Whig will be elected Printer to the Senate; or at least, that the Editors of the Union will not be. If the Whig Senators are all present as I strongly hope they will be, it is not unlikely they will find themselves in the majority on the opening of the session. OLIVER OLDSCOOL.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Speaking of Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, a Washington letter writer says:—"The honorable gentleman reached town to-day, dressed most inasingular and outlandish style. He had on a pair of high legged boots, coming up to his knees. His pantaloons were of buck-skin, and the legs were thrust inside his boots. His coat was white, and his cap was of rough bear skin. He immediately commenced a grand spree in honor of his re-election, and he has spent the day, I am told in revisiting his old haunts. Of such are some of the legislators of this free and happy land."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The following extract of a letter from one of the leading members of the Legislature from the Western part of the State, will give our readers some idea of the state of the public mind in the West, on the question of allowing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road the right of way through Pennsylvania.—*Har. Tel.*

"We of the South-west intend 'to go our death' for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The opinion of our people is, that this is the only chance, if we wish to prevent the tapping of the Ohio river at Parkersburgh. They say, that if the western terminus of the road is fixed at Parkersburgh, all the river trade and travel below that point, will be diverted from Pittsburgh, and thus leave the Pennsylvania Canal high and dry, with nothing to do—whereas, if the terminus were fixed at the latter place, *all* the heavy freight would be secured to the Canal on account of its greater capacity to carry bulky articles with safety."

WM. J. MCDEARMON, Deputy Sheriff of Appolox county, Virginia, was killed on Tuesday last at Clover Hill, by Coleman C. May, a lawyer, formerly of Staunton. The murder is said to have been committed without provocation, and by stabbing. May fled and had not been arrested.

Gazette & Advertiser Office.
Monday Morning, Dec. 1.

The weather continues quite cold—some snow on the ground

There was three feet five inches water last evening by the "Metal Mark."

Flour—The receipts were trifling on Saturday. $4,75 was the current price during the day, though one or two parcels from wagon brought a fraction more.

3000 bu Bran on the Allegheny Mail sold at 11c ℔ bu

280 bu Oats at 35@35c ℔ bu.

Sale 203 bbls No. 1 Salt from canal at 93c and inspection. 200 bbls from store at $1,02 ℔ net bbl delivered.

At Cincinnati on the 28th sales of 2200 bbls Flour at $5,15 to 5,50 ℔ bbl. One sale Coy Mill's at $5,60. Whiskey advanced to 22½@23c. 2395 Hogs at $4 to 4,25—this last is the highest sale of the season. 200 bbls Mess Pork at $11,50. 1000 kegs No. 1 Lard at 7½c. Sugar advanced ¼ cent ℔ lb—sales at 6¼@7c in hhds. Molasses $3@3½c.

On Saturday in Baltimore, Howard street Flour sold at $6

At New York on Friday evening $6,75 was freely offered for Flour in store, it would be freely accepted in the wharf.

SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA FOR 1843 and 1844.—We copy from the Planters' (Attakapas) Banner, the subjoined comparative statement of Sugar produced in Louisiana in 1843 and 1844:

	Hhds. in 1843.	Hhds. in 1844
St Mary	15,311	18,795
Ascension	10,633	19,223
Iberville	9,644	16,463
St. James	9,350	21,519
Lafourche Interior	6,732	14,205
Plaquemines	6,041	14,761
Terrebonne	6,326	12,664
Assumption	6,256	14,520
St. Charles	5,522	12,572
St John the Baptist	5,744	13,575
Jefferson	5,453	11,118
West Baton Rouge	3,067	4,217
St. Martin	2,021	4,419
East Baton Rouge	2,331	4,474
St Bernard	2,026	6,941
Lafayette	998	372
Orleans	778	
St. Landry	359	1,179
Point Coupee	246	888
Vermilion		562
Divers small parcels		1,000
	100,346	191,324
		100,346
Increase		90,978

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, held at Pittsburgh the 22d November, 1845, there will be exposed to public sale on **Tuesday, the 30th day of December,** inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, belonging to the estate of the Rev. Joseph Reed, deceased, viz:

On the premises, a farm, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowell now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reed and others containing about 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c. This property, from its situation would make a first rate sheep farm.

Should the above farm not be sold on said day, the sale will be adjourned to the next day, the 31st December, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place it will again be offered for sale.

Also—One lot on Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, near Virgin alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street, and about 60 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small two story brick dwelling house and two other buildings. Subject to an annual ground rent of $32.

Also—One lot situate in Allegheny City, 19 feet in front on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide.

The Terms of Sale—One-third of purchase money in hand and the other two thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Title indisputable.

Should the above property be sold, possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.

ISAAC H. KERR, Administrator.
SARAH A. REED, Administratrix.

dec2-w3t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of David K. Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate will present them duly authenticated.

FRANCES M. EWING, Administratrix.
dec2-w6t* Robinson township.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held on **Saturday, the 27th** of December next, at the house of James Sharp, in Sharpsburgh, to elect Nine Managers, according to law, for the purpose of carrying into effect an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, granting privilege to form a Company for erecting a Bridge across the Allegheny River at Sharpsburgh. Those who have subscribed Stock are therefore requested to attend on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. LARSBY,
PHILLIP MILLER,
JAMES SHARP,
Commissioners.

dec2-w1m

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000.

aug1-w3m

ADAM HOLB,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff. Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. aps-w1y

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination to sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purchasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts, worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1,
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chemisetts Cravats, Gloves, &c, &c;
Cuff and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Handkfs; Gauze Cait under Shirts Drawers &c

jy1-d&wtf

RIVER LOTS.

FOR SALE—Some valuable Lots of Ground, situated on the bank of the Allegheny River, contiguous to the city. These lots are most advantageously situated for Iron Works and other large manufacturing establishments. [nov7-d&wtf] HARMAR DENNY.

WM. BOYD, Attorney at Law. Office on the North-east corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, second story, entrance from Fourth st. nov21-d&w1y

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO;
TOBACCO SCREWS; MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO. TIMBER DO;
SOLID FOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, AT PITTSBURGH.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer give special attention to all

SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Talianferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near the Aqueduct. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
S. KUHN, M. D.

may3-d&wtf

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY

WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms.

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Steubenville, O., to which, along with their other goods they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

☞ Rags and Tanners Scraps purchased in exchange.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
87 Wood street.

aug28-d&w3m

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO 9 WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILA.
MISS FRANCES A. STRONG.

THIS Institution is in one of the pleasantest parts of the city of Philadelphia. Its situation upon a delightful Public Square secures the advantages of pure air and an agreeable prospect of trees and shrubbery, circumstances which should not be disregarded by parents who send their children from the country to reside in a crowded town.

It is the desire of the Principal to offer a happy home to those confided to her care, while she pays every attention to their mental, moral and physical training. She is assisted in her duties by competent Teachers, and the best Masters are employed to give instruction in Music, Drawing and the Modern Languages.

The year will be divided into two Terms, of five months each; the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending with the first of January. The second commencing on the 1st of February, and ending with the 30th of June.

MISS STRONG refers to the following gentlemen, all of whom, except the Rev. Clergy, are or have been Patrons of the School:—

Philadelphia—Hon. Horace Binney, Hon. George M. Dallas, Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., John M. Scott, Esq., William Harris, M. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.

Doulest own, Pa.—Hon. John